

24. The details of this expenditure, which refers to the year ending September 1862, have been submitted in a very confused manner, and no statement is given of the nature or amount of the funds from which the money is to be provided. The forms of the Accounts of Local Fund Expenditure, generally, require revision.

25. The distribution of the grant of the 1 per cent. of the Income Tax for 1861-62, amounting to $2\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs, has already been approved and need not be again commented upon. No proposals have been sent up as to the allotment for 1862-63, but so large a sum will probably not be granted this year, the actual contribution of Oudh being far less than 1 lakh. If 1 lakh be taken as the grant for 1862-63, an aggregate of say $3\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs may be available from Income Tax. The aggregate of Local Funds then will be Rs. $9\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs.

26. There is no Railway expenditure in Oudh.

27. The aggregate outlay on Public Works will therefore be—

Imperial outlay	... ...	17 lakhs.
Local Funds, including Income Tax	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	"
Total	...	26 $\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs.

R. STRACHEY, Lieut.-Col., R.E.,
Secty. to the Govt. of India,
P. W. D.

FORT WILLIAM, }
10th June 1862. }

CENTRAL PROVINCES BUDGET ORDERS, 1862-63.

1. The original assignment for the Province of Nagpoor was 9 lakhs. To this has been added 5 lakhs transferred from the N. W. P. assignment, on account of the Jubbulpoor Division, on its union with Nagpoor, to form the Central Provinces. The Chief Commissioner, however, considering the numerous wants of the united Provinces, hoped for an addition of 9 lakhs *at least*, and directed the Chief Engineer to prepare the Budget accordingly for 18 lakhs, with an additional column shewing what *could* be spent with the same Establishments. The proposed grants so augmented bring the amount of the Budget up to 25 lakhs.

2. On the first receipt of the Budget the proposed distribution of the expenditure was considered by the Government of India, and orders were issued by which the appropriation of the Funds was generally determined. Those orders could not be maintained without a large addition to the sum of 14 lakhs which had originally been assigned; and an extra grant of $3\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs is therefore proposed, though it must be admitted that the sum is somewhat in excess of the share of the Imperial Funds to which the Central Provinces could otherwise have been considered fairly entitled. The Budget then will be dealt with on a total of 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs.

3. From this sum will have to be provided the charges for the Military Station of Nagode, for which no provision was made in the original Budget; also for the repairs of the Great Deccan Road in Rewah beyond the limits of the jurisdiction of the N. W. Provinces.

4. The changes in the assignments to provide for the former orders and these additional charges

will be considerable. Their general scope will be as follows:—

Under *Original Works, Military* (including Nagode), there will be a reduction of Rs. 64,413; under *Civil* a reduction of Rs. 32,500; and under *Public Improvement* of Rs. 21,204. For *Repairs* there will be a reduction of Rs. 660 under *Military*, and an addition of Rs. 36,445 for *Public Improvement*, or a net increase of Rs. 35,785. The amount for *Establishment* will stand, as proposed, at Rs. 3,69,619, and the *Reserve* will be reduced by Rs. 15,000. These changes will make a net reduction in the Budget of Rs. 37,332, reducing it from Rs. 18,47,332 to Rs. 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs.

PART I.—ORIGINAL WORKS.

1.—MILITARY.

A. ARMY.

5. *Items Nos. 1 and 2.—Draining and levelling in Kamptee Cantonment*; Rs. 3,000 and 1,800.—The largest amount proposed, in all Rs. 4,800, may be passed.

Item No. 3.—Roads in Dillo; Rs. 3,100. Nothing proposed for the year.

Items Nos. 4 and 5.—Family Quarters at Kamptee.—Estimate Rs. 60,000; proposed Rs. 60,000. A Plan and Estimate for a double bungalow was sanctioned by the Government of India in November last, and authority was given to proceed with the work if funds could be provided from the Budget allotment of the current year. The correspondence then submitted shewed the urgent necessity that existed for providing the number of new quarters proposed. But it is now seen that this is only the beginning of a total renewal of all the family quarters at Kamptee, both of Artillery and Infantry, to the extent of 70 or 80, the present patcheries affording wretched accommodation, and being said to be in such a state as to be hardly safe. Under these circumstances it seems necessary to re-consider the sanction given to the Nagpoor Design, which costs not less than Rs. 1,865 per man, a sum far more than can be considered essential, and which provides accommodation hardly less than that given to a Subaltern Officer. The limit per man to be fixed for such quarters in this locality should certainly not much exceed Rs. 1,000. Any buildings actually begun on the proposed plan, if they cannot be modified, may be allowed to be completed, but no more should be commenced. A sum of Rs. 32,000, providing, at the rate named, quarters for 32 families, the number that had been proposed originally, may be passed for expenditure in the present year.

Item No. 6.—Sanitarium at Mothoor.—Proposed Rs. 15,000. A collection of papers regarding the establishment, experimentally, of a small Sanitarium at Mothoor was received in August 1860, with an Estimate for Barracks, and a request to be allowed to spend Rs. 25,000 on the experiment. The papers include the Report of a Committee, who went up in May of that year to Mothoor, and who speak highly of its capabilities, but add that they would like further observations to be made after the rains. The position is central, being distant from Kamptee 105 miles, from Chindwara 35 miles, Baitool about 60 miles, Saugor 90 miles. To make it accessible from these places roads would have to be made, which were roughly estimated at Rs. 56,542.

Copies of the same papers, or some of them, were at the same time sent through the local Military Officers to the Madras Government, and that Government referred the matter to the Military Department of the Government of India, in which it was decided to be impossible to sanction the plan at present, very desirable though it might be. A subsequent proposal of the Madras Government to employ Soldiers on the public works connected with the Sanitarium was also negatived on financial grounds.

The object of the present proposed expenditure is to test the fitness of the locality as a Military Sanitarium, and considering the importance of some such Establishment, not only in a Military, but in a general point of view; and having special reference to the inaccessible position of Nagpoor during a great portion of the year; and the great inconvenience and actual pecuniary loss to the State that arises from the prolonged absence of sick Officials in parts of the country far removed from their regular posts, it seems expedient to sanction the whole of the proposed sum of Rs. 15,000, to be applied when the idea has been properly approved by the Government of India in the Military Department, to which Department the proposal has been referred for orders.

Item No. 6A. to 10.—Guard Rooms, Plunge Bath, and Five Court at Kamptee.—May be passed, aggregating Rs. 14,235.

Item Nos. 11 to 13.—Buildings at Seetabuldee for European Detachment.—Disallowed, pending doubt as to the occupation of the post.

Item Nos. 14 to 16.—Military Buildings at Jubbulpoor.—Pass in all Rs. 5,200.

Item No. 17.—Orderly Room and Adjutant's and Pay-Master's Offices, Jubbulpoor; Rs. 4,000—Disallowed. These Officers receive a special allowance for Office accommodation and are not entitled to receive it at the public expense.

Item No. 18.—Verandahs to end Rooms of Barracks, Saugor; Rs. 2,131.—Pass.

Item No. 19.—Two Temporary Barracks, Saugor; Rs. 32,000.—Disallowed, pending more full information as to their necessity.

Item No. 20.—Sun-Shed, Saugor; Rs. 1,624.—Pass.

6. For Nagode a Supplementary Budget for Military Works, amounting to Rs. 30,334, has been submitted. But as the continuance of the Field Battery there is doubtful, permanent buildings are not at present necessary, and a round sum of Rs. 20,000 may be passed.

7. This will bring the total assignment under the head Military to Rs. 94,990.

2.—CIVIL ADMINISTRATION.

8. Under Revenue may be passed in full Rs. 5,614.

9. Under General the only Item is—
Item No. 23.—Offices for Public Works Department at Seetabuldee; Rs. 10,000.—This is a proposal to convert one of the buildings lately occupied by the Irregular Infantry into Offices. A scheme for building Offices appeared in the Budget of 1861-62, but was deferred. The Commissioner was awaiting the arrival of the new Chief Engineer to take his views on it. They are now said by the Chief Engineer to be urgently required, but the Chief Commissioner merely details the nature and object of the work without noticing its urgency. Offices are at present hired at an annual rental of Rs. 1,620, or were when

the last Budget was submitted. The allotment may be approved, with a remark that the subject requires consideration with reference to the general arrangement proposed for the Public Offices at Nagpoor.

10. Under Ecclesiastical is—

Item No. 25.—Church at Seetabuldee.—This building was sanctioned in the Budget of 1860-61 at an estimated cost of Rs. 10,082. In addition to the sum sanctioned by Government Rs. 6,456 has been raised by private subscription, and an additional sum of Rs. 2,000, or so, is expected to be made available, raising the whole amount applicable to the Church to Rs. 18,000, or Rs. 19,000. The estimate recently submitted amounts to Rs. 38,068, so that an additional grant of about Rs. 19,000 will be required from the Government. The propriety of making this grant, i. e., of allowing Rs. 29,000 in all, may be better considered in dealing with the Estimate in usual course. It will suffice now to set aside for the year the sum asked for, viz., Rs. 10,000, to be expended if the Estimate is approved.

It may be remarked with respect to this Church that it is anticipated that the number of Europeans will considerably increase at Nagpoor owing to its becoming the seat of the Government of the Central Provinces, and the influx of persons connected with the Railway.

Item No. 26.—Roman Catholic Chapel at Saugor.—Estimate Rs. 11,804; proposed Rs. 11,804. The Estimate has been sanctioned by the Government, N. W. Provinces. Application was first made for this building in October 1860 by the Vicar Apostolic of Hindostan, and a report was called for from N. W. Provinces. The Estimate and Plan are not submitted, and all information as to the number of persons to be accommodated is doubtless with them. The present papers are little more than an explanation of the delay that has taken place, and evidence from the Assistant Quarter-Master General and the Brigadier Commanding that the present building is small, old, and unsuitable. The sum may be allowed to stand, pending the receipt of proper information as to details.

The total under Ecclesiastical will be Rs. 24,304.

11. The ultimate requirements of these Provinces for Police purposes will be very heavy; but the Chief Commissioner purposes to provide them gradually, so that as much money as possible may be given for the early construction of roads. The Police buildings which it is wished to undertake within the year are estimated as follows, but if the rates are found insufficient, which is very likely to be the case, the excess, it is said, will be provided next year.

<i>Item No. 28. Police Buildings at Nagpoor</i>	... Rs. 11,000
29. " " Raipoor	9,000
30. " " Chindwara	10,000
31. " " Chandah	8,000
32. " " Bhandara	7,000
33. " " Sironcha	3,500
34. Tahsildares at Nagpoor	7,000
35. " " at Raipoor	6,000
36. " " at Chindwara	6,000
37. " " at Bhandara	5,000
38. " " at Chandah	6,000
39. " " at Patun	6,000
39. Lock-Up at Belaspur	1,00
Total Police ... Rs. 84,500	

The Tahsildares should more properly have been under Revenue. The Police Buildings are

to meet the requirements of the new Police already introduced into Nagpoor. The work should only be undertaken under the restrictions before laid down as to the N. W. Provinces, that is, on definite sanction of some complete arrangement by the Government of India in the Home Department. Meanwhile a sum of Rs. 50,000 may be generally given to meet emergent wants.

Item No. 41.—Court House at Bhandara.—Estimate Rs. 27,202; expended Rs. 21,002; to complete Rs. 6,200. May be passed.

Item No. 42.—Court House at Belaspoor.—Estimate Rs. 10,034; expended Rs. 3,500; to complete Rs. 6,534. This is under construction on the plan sanctioned for Kowta. May be passed.

Item No. 43.—Court House at Chandah.—Estimate Rs. 23,752; expended Rs. 10,000; to complete Rs. 13,752. May be passed.

Item No. 45.—Central Jail at Nagpoor.—Estimate Rs. 3,86,078; proposed Rs. 50,000.

The Estimate for this has been returned for revision, the cost being excessive. The general question of the construction of the Jail has, however, been disposed of, and the sum of Rs. 50,000 may stand for expenditure.

12. The total under *Judicial* will be Rs. 1,31,386.

13. The total for *Civil Administration* will stand at Rs. 1,74,304.

3.—PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.

14. This part of the Budget has been almost entirely re-constructed by the orders issued in this Department in No. 928, dated 8th March 1862. All that will be necessary here is to recite the scope of those orders.

15. Under *Communications* will come—

Item Nos. 63. and 64.—Bridges in the 1st Division, Great Deccan Road.—Proposed for the year Rs. 27,425; to be granted Rs. 1,00,000.

Items Nos. 56, 65, 67 to 70.—Road and Bridges, 2nd Division, Great Deccan Road.—Proposed Rs. 1,50,000; to be given Rs. 2,20,000.

Items Nos. 46 and 58.—Road and Bridges, 3rd Division, Great Deccan Road.—Proposed for the year Rs. 1,10,000; to be given Rs. 2,00,000.

Items Nos. 48 and 61.—Southern Road.—Proposed Rs. 60,000; Rs. 10,000 may be passed, the remainder to be provided from Income Tax Funds.

Items Nos. 47 and 60.—Eastern Road.—Proposed Rs. 60,000; Rs. 40,000 may be allowed for the year, the remainder being provided from Income Tax Funds.

Item No. 61.—Saugor and Calpee Road.—Proposed for the year Rs. 20,000; Rs. 30,000 may be passed.

Item No. 49.—Jubbulpore and Nursingpoor Road.—Proposed nothing. Nothing given.

Item No. 50.—Jubbulpore and Saugor Road.—Proposed Rs. 96,000. Nothing given.

Item No. 52.—Dumek Road.—Nothing proposed or given.

Item No. 53.—Saugor and Mhow Road.—Nothing proposed or given.

Item No. 57.—Jubbulpore and Raipoor Road.—Proposed Rs. 1,00,000. Disallowed.

Item No. 54.—Out-offices for Overseers' Chowkeys, Great Deccan Road.—Proposed Rs. 2,779; disallowed, its necessity not being admitted.

Item No. 55.—Improvement of Gwaree Ghât on the Nerbudda.—Proposed Rs. 2,245. May be passed.

Item No. 59.—Khanan Bridge at Kumplee.—Estimate Rs. 3,04,715; spent Rs. 30,000; proposed Rs. 50,000; allowed Rs. 80,000.

Item No. 62.—Boodree Bridge near Ghindwarra.—Nothing proposed or given.

Item No. 66.—Ratghur Bridge.—Estimate Rs. 54,723; proposed to complete Rs. 8,360. Making a total for *Roads and Bridges* of Rs. 6,90,605.

16. The distribution of the road works as made above under the several heads of the Budget has been done in a very confused way; a similar want of method is generally to be observed in most of the Budgets, and some special instructions on this head may usefully be issued by the Inspector-General of P. W. Accounts.

The general scope of the above allotments will be as follows:—

1st Division, Great Deccan Road, N. W. P. Frontier to Jubbulpore	Rs. 1,00,000
2nd Division, Great Deccan Road, Jubbulpore to Korai	20,000
3rd Division, Great Deccan Road, Korai to Nagpoor	2,00,000
Southern Road, Nagpoor (Borse)	
Southwards	10,000
Eastern Road, Nagpoor to Raipoor	40,000
Saugor and Calpee Road	30,000
But in addition the following sums were ordered to be appropriated from the Income Tax grant of last year to these same roads:—	
2nd Division, Great Deccan Road...	Rs. 40,000
Southern Road	1,10,000
Eastern Road	1,00,000
Total ...	Rs. 2,50,000

On the whole, it is believed that the allotments for the main roads of these Provinces are as large as can readily be expended by the Public Works Officers, and are now distributed so as to concentrate the work as much as possible, and on the really important lines.

17. For *Accommodation for Travellers* may be passed in full Rs. 12,550.

18. The total for *Communications* will then be Rs. 7,03,155.

19. Under *Telegraph* may be passed Rs. 12,487, *viz.*—

Item No. 74.—Telegraph Office at Chanda.
Rs. 8,000, on approval by proper authority.

Item No. 76.—Out-offices to Telegraph Bungalows,
Rs. 2,987.

Item No. 77.—Telegraph Office at Seroncha
Rs. 1,500.

Item No. 75.—Line between Saugor and Jubbulpore.—Rs. 25,000 is entered erroneously and will be struck out, such expenditure not being dealt with in the P. W. Department.

20. This concludes the entries under *Public Improvement*, amounting in all to Rs. 7,15,642.

21. And the total under *Original Works* will be Rs. 9,84,936.

PART II.—REPAIRS.

22. The sum entered in the Budget is Rs. 1,80,000, which is moderate. But an additional charge of Rs. 43,000 has to be met for the portion of the Great Deccan Road in Rewah, and Rs. 14,660 for the Military Buildings at Nagode, both of which have been left out of the Budget. After making allowance for these items, and

introducing some small reductions to adjust the total of the Budget, the charge will be distributed as follows :—

Military	... Re. 92,147
Civil Administration	... 20,593
Public Improvement	... 1,17,705

The number of semi-permanent buildings to be maintained will account for the outlay under Military. More than half the charge for Current Repairs under Public Improvement is for the Great Deccan Road.

The aggregate to be passed is Rs. 2,30,445.

PART III.—ESTABLISHMENTS.

23. The proposed charge is Rs. 3,69,619. The total assignment being 17½ lakhs, this amounts to about 21 per cent. on that sum, and over 25 per cent. on the actual expenditure on works.

The Chief Commissioner laments this high cost of Establishments, but says he does not see how it is to be remedied with the Department as at present organized. Major Chesney's Report on the subject of the P. W. Establishments in Nagpoor will be separately considered, and meanwhile the proposed allotment may stand as probably necessary.

24. This completes the review of the Imperial Budget, amounting in all to 17½ lakhs, and distributed as follows :—

	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.	
MILITARY.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Army	94,990	92,147	1,87,137	
Total Military	94,990	92,147	1,87,137	
CIVIL ADMINISTRATION.				
Revenue	5,014	2,800	8,414	
General	13,000	4,795	17,795	
Ecclesiastical	24,304	2,200	26,504	
Educational	900	900	900	
Judicial	1,31,886	10,598	1,41,984	
Total Civil Administration	1,74,801	20,593	1,94,897	
PUBLIC IMPROVEMENT.				
Agricultural	...	800	800	
Communications	7,03,153	1,15,953	8,19,110	
Electric Telegraph	12,457	900	13,437	
Total Public Improvement	7,15,642	1,17,705	8,33,347	
Total Works and Repairs	9,64,936	2,30,445	12,18,381	
Reserve Establishment	...	...	1,65,000	
Grand Total	...	...	17,60,000	

25. No Budget of Local Funds has been sent up from Nagpoor, though promised. It is understood that the available sum is large, Town Duties being levied in these Provinces.

26. The allotment of the Income Tax 1 per cent. Fund for last year, amounting to 2½ lakhs, has already been stated. Under the recent orders of the Government 1 lakh only will be assigned to the Central Provinces this year. The Chief Commissioner may be requested to submit his proposals regarding it for approval.

27. The available Income Tax allotments for the year will be—

For 1861-62	... 2½ lakhs.
“ 1862-63	... 1 “
Total	... 3½ lakhs.

28. In addition to the above an assignment for the purchase of land for Railway purposes will be required as follows :—

For Jubbulpoor Branch, E. I. Railway	Rs. 40,000
“ G. I. P. Railway	... 60,000
Total	... Rs. 1,00,000

There are no Consulting Engineers' Establishments, the business being transacted under the Bombay and N. W. P. Governments.

29. The expenditure of Guaranteed Capital in the Central Provinces cannot be ascertained now; but in future years the Commissioner may be requested to give an approximate Statement for the purpose of shewing the general distribution of the expenditure.

30. The total Public Works expenditure, therefore, in these Provinces, as far as known, may be taken at about ½ of a million, of which will be—

Imperial outlay on Public Works Proper	17½ lakhs
For Railway land	1 “
Total	... 18½ lakhs
Income Tax Fund	... 3½ “
Grand Total	... 22½ lakhs

R. STEPHEN, Lieut.-Col., R. E.,

Secy. to the Govt. of India,

P. W. D.

FORT WILLIAM, 1st July 1862.

HYDERABAD IMPERIAL BUDGET ORDERS, 1862-63.

1. In past years the charges for Public Works to be met by the Imperial Revenues, and those to be met by the Revenues of the Nizam's Assigned Districts, were kept altogether separate; but under recent orders it has been determined that the latter also shall appear in the Imperial Budget. The Hyderabad Budgets for 1862-63, however, have been drawn out on the old system, and time not having been given this Department to consider whether any change of form is expedient, they have been dealt with separately as before.

2. The Imperial Assignment for Hyderabad was 5½ lakhs. The Budget is clearly drawn out, and is generally framed so as to call for approval.

PART I.—ORIGINAL WORKS.

1.—MILITARY.

A. ARMY.

3. The charges under this head provide for the requirements of the Cantonments occupied by the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, and will be ultimately debited against the Madras Revenues.

A full review of the requirements of the Troops at Secunderabad and Trimulgherry has lately been undertaken by a Special Committee, and orders have been issued which dispose of the mass of the requirements, and it will be expedient to get the necessary work done as early as possible.

4. The following remarks may be made on details:—

Item No. 1.—Blasting Rocks at Trimulgherry; Rs. 5,000.—Objected to by Military Finance Department. But having been recently sanctioned need not be disturbed.

Item No. 2.—Drains, &c., Trimulgherry.—Estimate Rs. 1,56,830; proposed Rs. 20,000. The project has been objected to generally, and no expenditure should be allowed until a proper plan has been approved. The allotment may however stand, and, if not otherwise disposed of, may be transferred to Item No. 7.

Item No. 4.—Bazar Necessaries, Secunderabad, &c.—Estimate Rs. 5,400; proposed Rs. 1,500. The object in itself is proper, and the expenditure has been sanctioned by the Government of India. But it is understood that there is a rich Bazar Fund, from which such works would be properly provided. Enquiry might be made on this subject.

Item No. 5.—Walls, &c., Trimulgherry.—Estimate Rs. 25,600; proposed Rs. 17,000 to complete. May be passed.

Item No. 7.—Barracks at Trimulgherry.—Estimate Rs. 41,27,098; expended Rs. 5,04,530; proposed Rs. 2,50,000. May be passed. The works for which designs have been sanctioned will go on, and revised designs will be required for those not before approved. The Resident should be desired to call attention to the reduced strength of Regiments, and to see that every possible economy is introduced into the arrangements of the Buildings on this account. In respect to married men's quarters nothing should be done to provide accommodation beyond actual requirements, and the expense of the quarters should not be permitted to exceed some such sum as Rs. 1,000 per family.

Item No. 8.—Alterations to Dragoon Barracks.—Proposed Rs. 9,920. The allotment may stand, subject to special orders on the Estimate, which is now before the Government.

Item No. 11.—Shed in Arsenal; Rs. 1,730.—The Military Finance Department suggests that further enquiry should be made whether by the removal of obsolete or superfluous stores additional space might not be obtained. Subject to such enquiry the Item may be passed.

5. The other Items call for no remarks. The total under *Military* may therefore stand at Rs. 3,09,770.

2.—CIVIL ADMINISTRATION.

6. Under *General* may be passed Rs. 2,880 in full.

3.—PUBLIC IMPROVEMENT.

7. Under this Section are several roads to be constructed in the Nizam's territories from Imperial Funds.

Item No. 14.—Aurungabad and Tuka Road.—Estimate Rs. 1,12,800; spent Rs. 50,000; proposed Rs. 30,000. This is the main Road from Aurungabad to Poona. May be approved.

Item No. 15.—Aurungabad to Nundgau Railway Station (G. I. P. Railway) via Dowlatabad.—Approximate Estimate Rs. 2,05,000; proposed Rs. 20,000. The assignment may stand. The line to be selected is still under consideration, and it is not finally settled yet whether the British Government should carry out the work or the Nizam.

Item No. 16.—Renewing a portion of the Sholapur Road.—Estimate Rs. 1,49,000. Nothing available for the present year.

8. The total under *Public Improvement, Communications*, will be Rs. 50,000, and may be passed.

9. The total for *Original Works* will be Rs. 3,62,650.

PART II.—REPAIRS.

10. The total charge as set down is Rs. 56,450, which may be passed; divided as follows:—

Military	...	Rs. 33,000
Civil	...	1,450
Public Improvement	...	22,000
Total	...	Rs. 56,450

PART III.—ESTABLISHMENTS.

11. The share of Establishment set down against the Imperial Budget is Rs. 75,000. The Executive Establishments are specially apportioned, Secunderabad and Jaulnali falling to the Imperial Budget, and Berar to the Assigned Districts. Striking out these special charges, the aggregate expenditure from Imperial Funds will be, say, 5 lakhs against 3½ lakhs from the revenues of the Assigned Districts. It will be, therefore, nearly correct to charge one-fourth of the general expenses of the Chief Engineer's Office to the Assigned Districts and three-fourths to the Imperial Funds. This would give say Rs. 11,000 to the former, and Rs. 82,300 to the latter. The proposed allotment is but slightly different from this, and may be allowed to stand.

12. Under recent orders the proportions in which the Revenues of India, Madras, and the Assigned Districts are to be charged for the joint establishment in adjusting the accounts of expenditure is to be determined by the Government of India at the time of giving the orders on the Budget. The division of the common charge between the Imperial Revenues and those of the Assigned Districts being settled as above, the further division of the charge on the Imperial Revenues between Madras and the Government of India will be made on the following basis:—The charges for Military Works, being all for Madras, may be taken at Rs. 3,85,000, and the rest, which are for the Government of India, at Rs. 90,000. The special Establishment chargeable against Madras for Secunderabad may be taken at Rs. 26,000, and against the Government of India Rs. 14,000 for Jaulnali, giving Rs. 4,11,000 and Rs. 1,04,000 for the approximate respective expenditures, and Rs. 35,000 as the divisible charge for the Chief Engineer's Office, &c. This will give one-fifth for the Government of India and four-fifths for the Government of Madras.

13. The divisible charge therefore will, for the coming year, be distributed as follows:—

One-fourth of the whole will be charged against the Assigned Districts.

Of the remainder one-fifth will be charged to the Government of India, and four-fifths to the Government of Madras.

This is equivalent to charging

to the Assigned Districts.

to the Government of India.

to the Government of Madras.

14. The proposed Budget allotments under Establishments may stand generally under the above detailed provisions for their adjustment.

15. The total sum to be charged against the Imperial Revenues will then be, allowing

Rs. 55,900, or the Reserve, as follows, amounting in all to $5\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs:—

	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.
MILITARY.			
Army	Rs. 3,09,770	Rs. 33,000	Rs. 3,42,770
Total Military	Rs. 3,09,770	Rs. 33,000	Rs. 3,42,770
CIVIL ADMINISTRATION.			
General	Rs. 2,880	Rs. 1,450	Rs. 2,880
Ecclesiastical	Rs. 1,450	Rs. 1,450	Rs. 1,450
Total Civil Administration	Rs. 2,880	Rs. 1,450	Rs. 4,330
PUBLIC IMPROVEMENT.			
Communications	Rs. 50,000	Rs. 22,000	Rs. 72,000
Total Public Improvement	Rs. 50,000	Rs. 22,000	Rs. 72,000
Total Works and Repairs	Rs. 3,62,650	Rs. 44,450	Rs. 4,19,100
Reserve Establishment	Rs. 55,900	Rs. 75,000	Rs. 55,900
Grand Total	Rs. 55,900	Rs. 55,900	Rs. 55,900

16. There are no Local Funds to be dealt with, and no allotment of Income Tax will be made, the collections only being from salaries of Government Servants residing in a Foreign Territory.

R. STRACHEY, Lieut.-Col., R. E.,
Secy. to the Govt. of India,
P. W. D.

FOOT WILLIAM, }
3rd July 1862. }

HYDERABAD ASSIGNED DISTRICTS BUDGET ORDERS, 1862-63.

UNDER recent orders the charges against the Revenues of the Assigned Districts of Hyderabad are to appear in the Imperial Budget, but the change has been made since the Budgets were prepared and the old system will be so far followed as to deal with the two Budgets separately. The sum provisionally given for the Public Works expenditure in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts was $1\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs, and the Budget is framed to meet this outlay. It is clearly drawn out, and is generally to be approved. It would perhaps have been better if it had been submitted, for previous consideration, to the Foreign Department; but it is not now expedient to do this, as too much delay has already taken place.

PART I.—ORIGINAL WORKS.

1.—MILITARY. ARMY.

2. The charges under this head are for the Hyderabad Contingent.

Items Nos. 1 and 4 for Roads at Oomrawutty and Ankolah, amounting to Rs. 2,970, seem questionably entered under Cantonments. Unless such works are specifically for Military Stations they should have been classed elsewhere.

Items Nos. 2 and 3.—Public Necessaries at Arun-gabad and Hingolee, Rs. 1,870, are objects in themselves commendable, but probably more rightly chargeable against the Bazar Funds if sufficient.

Item No. 5.—Line for Treasury Guard at Ankolah, Rs. 18,450.—This is said to be necessary to re-place the old buildings lately burnt down. But unless the Nizam's Troops are, as a rule, provided with lines at the expense of the Government, this charge seems irregular. Enquiry should be made on this point.

3. With these remarks the whole sum, Rs. 18,200, under Military, may be passed.

2. CIVIL ADMINISTRATION.

4. Item No. 6.—Tahseeeldarces in East and West Berar.—Estimated at Rs. 6,000 each. Twelve are said to be required, and Rs. 15,000 is proposed for expenditure this year. A caution may be given to take them up in such a way as to finish off a few each year, and not to have a large number in an incomplete condition for a long period.

Item No. 9.—Jail at Ankolah.—Estimate $1\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs; proposed Rs. 20,000. A revised Estimate has been called for (D. P. W. No. 2091, dated 31st May 1862). The allotment may stand.

5. The total under Civil Administration, Rs. 36,375, may be passed.

3.—PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.

6. Under Agricultural is one project—

Item No. 11.—Annicut at Wagolee, Rs. 1,100.—May be passed.

7. Under Communications we have—

Item No. 12.—Tracing 483 miles, at Rs. 150 per mile, for Railway Peeders.—Estimate Rs. 72,450; proposed Rs. 20,000. It seems likely that by tracing is meant marking out and making roughly passable. Estimates, &c., are promised hereafter. Such a system of roads could not cost less than 20 lakhs of Rupees, and it is not very clear where such a sum of money is to come from. In the present Budget the road allotment is Rs. 26,000, at which rate the work would be done in 80 years. This proposal, therefore, may simply be negatived, and the Resident desired to apply the money in the manner pointed out in the letter from this Department, No. 392 of 31st January.

Item No. 13.—Nagpoor Dawk Road.—Rs. 6,135, to complete work under an old Estimate.

Item No. 14.—Travellers' Bungalows between Secunderabad and Nagpoor.—Six Bungalows are required at Rs. 2,280 each. Proposed Rs. 5,000 May be passed.

Item No. 15.—Sheds on the Nirmul Road (to Nagpoor).—Estimate Rs. 9,000; proposed Rs. 5,000. The Resident expresses considerable doubts as to the propriety of the outlay, and it may as well be disallowed, passing the sum to the roads.

8. This will leave the total as before Rs. 36,135.

9. And the total under Public Improvements will be Rs. 37,235.

10. And of Original Works the aggregate will be Rs. 91,900.

PART II.—REPAIRS.

11. The sum set down is Rs. 28,000, of which is Military, Rs. 5,000; Civil, Rs. 2,000; Public Improvements (Roads and Ferries), Rs. 21,000, and it may be passed in full.

PART III.—ESTABLISHMENTS.

12. The special Establishments for the Assigned Districts cost Rs. 30,200, to which the share of the Chief Engineer's and Account's Office being added gives a total of Rs. 38,500, which may be passed.

13. The Reserve being put at Rs. 16,600 will bring the total to be passed to Rs. 1,75,000; distributed as follows:—

	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.
MILITARY.			
Army ...	18,290	5,000	23,290
Total Military ...	18,290	5,000	23,290
CIVIL ADMINISTRATION.			
Revenue ...	15,975	500	16,475
General ...	400	...	400
Ecclesiastical ...	...	500	500
Judicial ...	20,000	1,000	21,000
Total Civil Administration ...	36,375	2,000	38,375
PUBLIC IMPROVEMENT.			
Agricultural ...	1,100	...	1,100
Communications ...	56,135	21,000	57,135
Total Public Improvement ...	57,235	21,000	58,235
Total Works and Repairs ...	91,900	28,000	1,19,900
Reserve Establishment ...	...	...	16,600
Grand Total ...	...	...	38,500
			1,75,000

14. The Resident explains that the sum available from the General Revenues of the Assigned Districts for Public Works will only be Rs. 1,16,000, and that the remainder he proposes to

provide by a transfer from his Local Funds. Under the peculiar conditions of these Districts this does not seem open to objection, the whole available assets being in fact *Local*, i. e., specially appropriated for expenditure in the Districts.

15. A Local Fund Budget is submitted, but it is based on a misapprehension. It seems to be a *complete* Local Budget, not merely the Public Works section of such a Budget. The entries under *Police* seem to be intended to apply to Police Establishments, not Buildings. The gross Local Fund Income is stated to be Rs. 2,03,800. Of this Rs. 98,080 is dealt with in the Local Budget, and Rs. 59,000 (originally Rs. 60,000, but reduced to bring the total charge for Public Works to Rs. 1,75,000) will be dealt with in the ordinary P. W. Budget, in all Rs. 1,57,080, leaving a balance of Rs. 46,720 still available. The portion of the Local Budget outlay applicable to Public Works cannot be ascertained in full; but Rs. 24,080 at least is for such objects, being allotted to District Roads.

16. There will be no allotment of Income Tax made for the Assigned Districts which are not British Territory.

17. The aggregate outlay on Public Works will, therefore, be somewhat over 2 lakhs of Rupees.

R. STRACHEY, Lieut.-Col., R. E.,
FORT WILLIAM, } Secy. to the Govt. of India,
3rd July 1862. } P. W. D.

(To be Continued.)



SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1862.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE will henceforward be published, weekly or twice a week, according to circumstances, containing such Official Papers and Information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.

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Govt. of India, Public Works Department.

Public Works Budget for 1862-63.

(Continued from No. 45, page 298.)

BRITISH BURMAH BUDGET ORDERS, 1862-63.

1. This Budget is very clearly arranged in accordance with the new forms, and will be easily dealt with.

2. The provisional assignments for the Provinces which have been combined with British Burmah were as follows:—

For Pegu	... ...	10½ lakhs.
“ Tenasserim	... ...	2 “
To which has been added for Arracan	... 1½	“
Also for the Alguada and Double Island		
Light-houses	... ...	2 “
Total	... 15½	lakhs.

The Alguada assignment is here entered for convenience of reference, as it is separately dealt with by Captain Fraser, the Superintendent of the Works, who is not under the Chief Commissioner of Burmah.

3. The provisional assignment available for British Burmah was therefore 18½ lakhs. This amount has not been distributed among the three Provinces, in proportions corresponding with the amounts assigned to them before their union. Thus the Moulmein Division and Shoay Gyeen Division, which together represent Tenasserim and Martaban, were designed to get Rs. 1,67,733, which, if a tenth be added for reserve, will give

Rs. 1,88,000 against 2 lakhs previously assigned. Also for Arracan only Rs. 56,146 is set down, which, with a tenth for reserve, will make about half the 1½ lakhs that is assumed as the additional assignment on account of that District. This is here noted, but without any desire of interfering with the Chief Commissioner's distribution, or of suggesting that the proposed distribution is not equitable.

4. It is also necessary, before proceeding to consider the details of this Budget, to remark on the very small proportion of the funds set down to works of Public Improvement, *viz.*, only Rs. 46,500, for original works (after deducting certain sums wrongly entered under this heading), out of a total of Rs. 6,87,520 for all original works; and even in the supplementary works marked A. the amounts for works of Public Improvement do not amount to one-third of the whole. The Chief Commissioner is quite conscious of this, remarking, in para. 37 of his Report, “that the necessity for the construction of the several buildings (Civil and Military) might at once be accepted as a self-evident fact, and a special annual allowance be separately made to meet, as speedily as possible, these simple primary necessities of the State, leaving the question of public works, in the real and true sense of the term, to be separately dealt with on its own merits, and according to the resources available.” The apparent intention of the Commissioner is to express a hope that the Government of India would make special additional assignment from the Imperial resources for the Burmese Provinces, having in view the absolute necessity of providing for the obvious requirements of the administration; and would give, irrespectively of this grant, a certain sum for the prosecution of works of Public Improvement proportioned to the Revenues of the Province.

5. The propriety of dealing with these Provinces on any other system than that adopted towards

the rest of India cannot, however, be admitted by the Government of India; and in truth the assignment already made has been based on a general consideration of the relative claims of Burmah and of the other Provinces of the Empire. At the same time it might liberate the Commissioner from importunities, which it is difficult for a Local Officer to resist, and strengthen his hands, were the Government to lay down a limit for expenditure on Military and Civil Buildings, say for the next three years. This plan has been adopted in other Provinces under somewhat similar conditions, and in this case may be recommended, because there is hardly one work among the Military or Civil Buildings entered in the Budget that can be said not to be required. The rejection of any must therefore be more or less arbitrary, and a fixed amount for each year's expenditure would be the most appropriate way of preventing these administrative demands from swallowing up nearly the whole amount available for original works as they do at present.

6. Where the reasons for expenditure, both in Military and Civil Buildings, are so sound as they are in Burmah, it will not be expedient to stint it for any unsubstantial reason like that of making a shew of reducing Military expenditure. The Force in Pegu has been carefully considered, and is not likely to be reduced lower: the expenditure on the permanent Military Buildings must come, and the sooner it takes place the greater saving will there be in repairs, losses from fire, and the no less important item of health and comfort to the Troops.

7. In the course of three years other pressing demands will doubtless arise under both heads; and, even if an allotment were now ordered that should provide for the completion of the present Estimates in three years, the whole would probably not, in fact, be completed at the end of that time, because of the intervention of these other more pressing demands. Nor, under any circumstances, can such a sum be allotted as would complete the Civil demands in three years. It will, however, not be advisable *greatly* to restrict the sums allotted to either branch of the service. Make-shifts in Pegu are very costly and very liable to fire.

8. The total of the Estimates now brought forward for Military works is	Rs. 12,42,337
of which is calculated to be spent up to 30th April 1862	,, 4,64,449
Leaving a balance of	Rs. 7,77,888
The Total of Estimates for Civil works is	Rs. 17,00,661
of which is calculated to be spent up to 30th April 1862	,, 1,06,680
Leaving a balance....	Rs. 15,93,981

The following scale of allowance may therefore be adopted:—

FOR MILITARY BUILDINGS.

In 1862-63	... ...	Rs. 2,75,000
,, 1863-64	... ...	,, 2,25,000
,, 1864-65	... ...	,, 2,00,000
Total	... ...	Rs. 7,00,000

This would, in three years, bring the bulk of present Military projects to a conclusion, barring contingencies of interference by more emergent works during the interval.

For Civil Buildings a much longer interval must be allowed, and a maximum allotment of 3 lakhs may be fixed for each year. This would not complete the present demands even before the expiry of the sixth year.

9. This being determined, and an additional grant of $\frac{1}{2}$ lakh being given to Burmah this year, a sum of Rs. 1,35,163 can be made available for works of improvement in the present year, instead of Rs. 46,500; not much, but something gained. And to this should be added a large share of the Reserve, besides, of course, whatever be available from the Income Tax Fund, to which Burmah may justly be held entitled to a share in excess of its direct collections, in consideration of its enhanced Capitation Tax.

10. The modifications that are proposed to be made in the Budget allotments, in accordance with these remarks, will be as follows:—In Part I., under *Military*, there will be a reduction of Rs. 12,563, and an addition of Rs. 5,437 by transfer from the head *Marine* to *Navy*, making the total for Military expenditure Rs. 2,81,898. In *Civil Administration* there will be a reduction of Rs. 25,000, and the expenditure under this head will then stand at Rs. 3,00,439. In *Public Improvements* there will be a retrenchment of Rs. 26,557, and an addition of Rs. 88,663, or a net addition of Rs. 62,106, making the total expenditure Rs. 1,35,163, exclusive of the Alguada Light-house works, for which an additional $\frac{1}{2}$ lakh may be given, or 2½ lakhs altogether. In Part II., *Repairs*, there will be no change. Part III., *Establishments*, will be raised from Rs. 2,17,579 to Rs. 2,50,000 to meet the additional charge for Military allowances. From the Reserve set down at Rs. 1,54,901 there may be a reduction of Rs. 12,401. These changes will leave a net addition of 1 lakh, raising the assignment from 15½ to 16½ lakhs.

PART I.—ORIGINAL WORKS.

1.—MILITARY.

A. ARMY.

11. *Item No. 4.—Latrine for South Gate, Guard House, Thayet Myo*; Rs. 2,010.—This is objected to by the Military Finance Department, but the work appears necessary and may be sanctioned.

Item No. 5.—Removal of Roman Catholic Chapel from inside of Redoubt, Thayet Myo; Rs. 8,563.—Will be disallowed for the present on account of shortness of funds.

Item No. 6.—Redoubt at Thayet Myo; Estimate Rs. 1,39,013; spent Rs. 1,19,129; proposed Rs. 19,884, to complete the work. May be sanctioned.

Item No. 7.—Cantonment Road Culverts, Rangoon; Rs. 4,000.—Does not seem emergent, and will be disallowed.

Items Nos. 12, 13, 17, and 31.—Shingling Roofs and extending Barracks for European Troops, Rangoon and Toungoo.—The expenditure proposed is for completing the works now in hand, and may be passed.

Items Nos. 20, 21, 26, 27, 32, and 33.—Permanent

No.	Item	Proposed for		Cook-rooms, Wash-houses, and Privies
		Estimate	Proposed	
20		1862-63.	Rs.	for European Troops
" 21	"		4,684	at Thayet Myo and
" 26	"		4,342	Toungoo.—These
" 27	"		4,342	are objected to by
" 28	"		4,684	the Military Finance
" 33	"		15,000	Department; but the buildings are no doubt
			8,738	necessary, and the sum should be passed, though,
				in dealing with the Estimates, the details of the
				Designs will require attention.

Items Nos. 23 and 24.—Permanent Family Barracks for Artillery and Infantry at Thayet Myo.—The Estimates for the

No.	Item	Estimate. Proposed		Barracks for Artillery and Infantry at Thayet Myo.—The Estimates for the
		Rs.	Rs.	
23		54,898	27,449	
" 24	"	1,09,796	54,898	

married men's Quarters, submitted from Burmah, are too high, and have been returned for re-consideration, but the sum set down may stand for expenditure on approval of a proper Design. The Chief Commissioner should be warned not to begin more Barracks than are absolutely required by married men actually present.

12. A small Item No. 81, Rs. 5,437, Master Attendant's Office and Store at Moulmein, should be transferred to the head *Navy* from *Marine*, and may be passed.

13. This concludes the review of the expenditure on Military Works, which will stand at Rs. 2,81,895.

2.—CIVIL ADMINISTRATION.

14. Under *Revenue* may be noticed—

Item No. 46.—Temporary Bounded Ware-house, Rangoon; Rs. 65,000.—This is the price of a building to be purchased for use while the Government building is in progress, the owner agreeing to take it back at the end of three years at the same price. Has already been approved.

Item No. 47.—Permanent Custom House and Bonded Ware-house, Rangoon.—Estimate Rs. 1,45,272; proposed Rs. 50,000. A Plan and Estimate were approved by Government in the Budget orders of 1857-58, but the work was postponed and a revised Design has been submitted, which has been returned for re-consideration, its arrangements not having been considered suitable, and its architectural character not having been approved. The allotment may, however, stand to enable materials to be collected, and a commencement made when a Design is approved.

These buildings are of much importance, and as the interests of Government and of the Port now suffer from the absence of proper accommodation, both allotments are approved.

Item No. 48.—Permanent Custom House, Bassein.—Estimate Rs. 7,068; proposed Rs. 5,000. This must be disallowed for the present from want of funds.

15. Under *General*, but wrongly entered in the Budget under *Judicial*—

Item No. 60.—Public Offices, Rangoon.—Estimate Rs. 3,18,831; proposed Rs. 1,00,000. This is a work of much importance. The dispersion of Public Offices is felt to be a great inconvenience in every Indian Capital. Approved.

16. Under *Ecclesiastical* is—

Item No. 52.—Grant-in-aid to Trinity Church, Town of Rangoon.—Estimate Rs. 43,452; proposed Rs. 20,000. Approved.

17. Under *Judicial*—

Item No. 54.—Police Guard-houses, Rangoon.—Estimate Rs. 33,611; spent Rs. 5,180; proposed Rs. 20,000. The expenditure for the year must, from want of funds, be reduced to Rs. 10,000.

Item No. 61.—Civil Court-house, Moulmein.—Estimate Rs. 1,39,006; spent Rs. 60,000; proposed Rs. 15,000. A large portion of the work will be done by convict labor. Rs. 10,000 may be passed as the outlay for the year.

Item No. 62.—Civil Court-house, Mergui.—Estimate Rs. 31,886; spent Rs. 7,000; proposed Rs. 10,000. The year's expenditure must be limited to Rs. 5,000; convict labor will also be employed on this work.

Item No. 70.—New Court-house for Deputy Commissioner, Khyonk Phyoo.—Estimate Rs. 24,630; spent Rs. 18,000; proposed Rs. 6,630, for completing the work. May be passed.

Item No. 73.—Local Jail, Bassein.—Estimate Rs. 1,00,000; spent Rs. 15,000; proposed Rs. 30,000. There are several important Jail projects entered in the Budget marked A, but the only one for immediate prosecution appears to be the Bassein Jail. May be approved for expenditure, but only on the sanction of a Design.

18. The total to be passed under *Civil Administration* will be Rs. 3,00,439.

3.—PUBLIC IMPROVEMENT.

19. Under *Municipal*—

Item No. 78.—Toungoo Bazar.—It is desired to give a loan of Rs. 30,000 to the Local Funds to carry out this work. There seems no sufficient reason for this in the face of the numerous urgent calls for works really essential for administrative purposes, which must be postponed for want of funds; and the proposal must be altogether negatived, the Commissioner being told to apply the Income Tax Fund, or the truly Local Funds, to such objects.

20. Items Nos. 79, 80, 81, and 82, entered under *Marine*, appear to be for administrative purposes entirely, and should have been placed under *Navy*. One only of these can be recommended at present, as already noticed under the head *Navy*.

Item No. 79.—Iron-roofed Coal Sheds, Rangoon; proposed Rs. 21,120; must stand over till funds become available. The other items are marked A, and no expenditure is proposed.

21. Item No. 84.—Alguada Light-house.—Estimate Rs. 4,64,000; spent Rs. 5,02,000; proposed Rs. 1,71,200. The above figures make it appear that a total expenditure of Rs. 6,73,200 will not complete the Light-house on the Alguada Reef. Captain Fraser does not say how much will probably remain to be done after the operations of 1862-63: it is only remarked that all the stone should be prepared, but not all put up; but under any circumstances, it is probable that 7 lakhs will be exceeded, if not 8 lakhs. On the other hand, it is stated that of this outlay upwards of 1 lakh will be represented by the "Plant," consisting of the Steamer Sittang and various Tools and Machines. Still, with this deduction, it seems likely that the Light-house will cost at least half as much again as was estimated. Captain Fraser's attention should be directed to this, and a revised Estimate called for without any further delay. By right it should have been submitted by Captain Fraser as soon as he foresaw that the original sanction was likely to be exceeded.

22. It may at the same time be remarked that the construction of a Light-house is an undertaking that can hardly be brought within the scope of an ordinary Estimate, and that there is of necessity a vast amount of apparently unprofitable labor and expense applied to produce the useful part of the result. It is believed that this is the first Marine Light-house that has been constructed by the Government of India, and without actual experience the cost of such structures can hardly be estimated. There should, however, now be comparatively good grounds on which Captain Fraser can proceed for the future, and it is to be hoped that his Estimates for his other works will be more within the bounds of fact than that for the Alguada Light.

23. The last accounts of the Alguada Light-house were up to the 10th April last, when the work was 14 feet above the Reef, and all difficulty in setting the stone past. This progress is less than had been expected. The diameter of the Tower at bottom is 42 feet, at top 16 feet, with a height of 120 feet. The work has been very arduous, and a Report on this season's work will be looked forward to with interest from Captain Fraser, who appears to be carrying out this undertaking with great spirit.

24. The sum passed for the year may be Rs. 1,70,000, a small reduction being necessary to bring the grant within the sum that can be allowed. The outlay for the current year includes the cost of the Light, which will be about Rs. 85,000. Captain Fraser calculates that the Light-house may be lighted in May 1864.

25. *Double Island Light-house.*—Estimate Rs. 1,37,000; spent Rs. 25,000; proposed Rs. 41,600. The Government has generally authorized the commencement of this work, though the Estimate submitted by Captain Fraser has not been approved. It was anticipated that a considerable reduction of cost might be effected. No further delay should be permitted in submitting a revised Design and Estimate. It is stated that this work may be finished about the same time as the preceding. The sum passed will be Rs. 38,400: a little reduction has been made for the same reason as before.

26. *Cocos Island Light-house.*—Captain Fraser has set down a sum of Rs. 45,600 for the commencement of this Light-house. But it seems hardly to have taken a definite shape yet, and to make an allotment for it would appear premature. The very great excess of expenditure on the Alguada Light also makes the Government incline to consider, in as definite a manner as possible, what the cost is really likely to be before they commit themselves to an actual beginning of the work.

27. The total expenditure to be passed under *Marine* will therefore be Rs. 2,08,400, all of it being specially appropriated for the works under Captain Fraser.

28. Under *Agricultural* are entered several projects for re-claiming swampy ground by drainage, amounting to upwards of 1 lakh of Rupees. The policy of diverting the small means at the disposal of the Province, which must for a long time be confessedly inadequate, to carry out anything not quite essential for the present execution of such works as these, seems open to serious doubt. For though they might probably add to the productive resources of the country by giving an additional area of culturable land, they are probably not in any way so essential to the general

development of the wealth of the community at large as the improvement of the means of communication by land and by water. Resources already existing should certainly be developed to a fair degree of maturity before attempts are made to open up altogether new fields of industry. The available funds, therefore, it is recommended, should be exclusively applied for the present year to the improvement of these communications.

29. Under *Communications* will be—

Item No. 89.—Puzaoudoung Road and Bridges, Rangoon District.—Estimate Rs. 15,000; proposed Rs. 15,000. This road is stated to be of much importance to the rice trade at Rangoon. The Estimate has been passed, but as the Road lies in the suburbs of Rangoon it is not clear that the cost should be borne by the Imperial Revenues. Enquiry has been made on this subject. The allotment may stand subject to revision on these grounds.

Item No. 90.—Moulmein and Amherst Road. Metalling a portion.—Rs. 1,500. Passed.

Item No. 91.—Yeh Road.—Estimate Rs. 40,000; proposed Rs. 27,563. This was entered in the Budget as the Moulmein and Amherst Road, but the Chief Commissioner desires that the road may henceforward be called the Yeh Road. Yeh is an important Town, about 132 miles (by the present circuitous route) south of Moulmein, with which communication is cut off during the monsoon, the only means of communication being by sea. Yeh is about half way between Moulmein and Tavoy, and the road may probably be ultimately prolonged to the latter place. This Item, though marked A, it is proposed to bring forward for execution and sanction provisionally, pending the approval of the Estimate.

Item No. 92.—Obo and Nantay Road.—Estimate Rs. 10,000; proposed Rs. 5,000. Marked A. May be passed.

Item No. 93.—South Road, Tavoy District.—Proposed Rs. 10,000. An Estimate and Report on this project is promised by the Chief Commissioner, pending the receipt of which the allotment is sanctioned provisionally.

Item No. 94.—Road to the Aeng Pass, Aracan.—Proposed Rs. 12,000.—This Item, also marked A, may be sanctioned provisionally as before.

30. The total sum set down under *Roads, metalled and unmalled*, was originally only Rs. 16,500. This has been increased to Rs. 71,063, a sum still exceedingly small; but no more projects are set down as in contemplation even. The Commissioner should be desired to form some general scheme for allotting a fair proportion of the funds, that will probably become available from year to year in the Imperial Budget, to works of improvement, to the gradual advance of Road-making where most required. The smaller the funds at his disposal, the greater the necessity for caution in bestowing them.

31. Under *River Improvements* are—

Item No. 95.—Improvement of the communication between the Pegu and Sittang Rivers.—Proposed Rs. 30,000. Allowed conditionally on approval of a Design.

Item No. 96.—Improvement of water communication between Rangoon and Irrawaddy River.—Estimate Rs. 4,01,905; proposed Rs. 64,670. A sum of Rs. 34,100 being available, may be passed for this project, conditionally as before.

The water communications of Burmah are doubtless more important to the Province than

the Roads, and it is therefore most desirable that a comprehensive view should also be obtained of this subject, on which to arrange some definite plan for carrying out improvements gradually with the moderate sums that may be made available from the Imperial Funds. At the same time the Chief Commissioner is invited to apply the Income Tax Funds freely to the furtherance of any project of this nature, as for instance the Canal between Rangoon and the Irrawaddy, the general importance of which to the Province can be admitted, and the means for executing which cannot be altogether provided from the Imperial Budget.

32. The total allowed under *Communications* will be Rs. 1,35,163.

33. Under *Public Improvement* the sum for Burmah is Rs. 1,85,163, and the total, with the Light-houses, Rs. 3,43,508.

34. And the total of Part I. will be for Burmah Rs. 7,17,500; for the Light-houses Rs. 2,08,400; total Rs. 9,25,900.

PART II.—REPAIRS.

35. The amount proposed for repairs is Rs. 3,15,000, including Pegu, Tenasserim, and Aracan, as compared with 3 lakhs allowed last year. The Commissioner hopes that by the steady abjuration of thatched roofs the sum may be reduced next year to Rs. 2,50,000. Temporary buildings unavoidably lead to high charges for repairs.

36. Military repairs amount to Rs. 1,31,250. The Military Finance Department remarks that for Shoay Gyeen is proposed Rs. 6,000, and that the only Regiment at this Station is understood to be the Pegu Supper Battalion, which, so long as it is kept up, could hardly be more usefully employed than in working up materials for and repairing its own lines. This suggestion should be made.

A charge of Rs. 4,500 for Military Repairs appears at Moulmein, which is objected to by the Military Finance Department, as also the proposed grant of Rs. 11,000 for repairs in Aracan, it not being known what Military buildings are kept up. The incidence of the charge should be re-considered and explained. On the whole, however, the allotment need not be disturbed.

37. The civil repairs are put down at Rs. 57,350, and may be so passed.

38. For *Public Improvement* the repairs amount to Rs. 1,26,400. In this there is still a charge introduced for the repairs of roads in the Towns of Rangoon and Moulmein (Rs. 80,000 for Rangoon, and Rs. 15,000 for Moulmein). It is said—“It is hoped these charges will ultimately disappear from the Public Works Accounts; but in the meantime, and till the work can be taken over by Municipal Commissioners to be appointed under the Act now under consideration, some funds must absolutely be reserved for this purpose, as the Local Funds now existing are totally inadequate thereto.” It is obviously not fitting for the State to undertake the repair of roads in wealthy Towns if the inhabitants will not pay for them. It is to be understood distinctly that this is the last time such a charge will be admitted, and this will give a year to make new arrangements.

39. A sum of Rs. 61,500 appears for road repairs.

40. The whole sum proposed may be passed, viz., Rs. 3,15,000.

PART III.—ESTABLISHMENTS.

41. The original Estimate is taken at Rs. 2,17,579. But more has been since stated to be necessary to meet the charge for Military Pay and Allowances, recently made a charge to the Public Works Accounts, and the sum may be raised to Rs. 2,50,000. This applies to the Burmese Provinces.

42. For the Light-houses the estimated charge for Establishments is Rs. 41,800, which may be passed.

43. In all under this head will be Rs. 2,91,800.

44. This concludes the Imperial Budget of Burmah, aggregating a proposed expenditure of 16½ lakhs, distributed as follows:—

	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.
MILITARY.			
Army	2,78,461	1,31,250	4,09,711
Navy	5,437	—	5,437
Total Military	2,81,898	1,31,250	4,13,148
CIVIL ADMINISTRATION.			
Revenue	1,18,000	5,400	1,20,400
General	1,00,000	10,000	1,10,000
Evangelical	20,000	8,000	28,000
Educational	—	600	600
Judicial	60,431	30,000	90,431
Total Civil Administration	3,00,430	57,350	3,57,780
PUBLIC IMPROVEMENT.			
Municipal	—	45,000	45,000
Marine	2,00,400	15,000	2,25,400
Agricultural	—	1,000	1,000
Communications	1,32,163	61,000	1,93,163
Electric Telegraph	—	6,100	6,100
Total Public Improvement	3,63,663	1,26,400	4,80,063
Total Works and Repairs	9,25,900	2,15,000	11,40,900
Reserve Establishment, including Rs. 41,800 for the Aluanda Light-house			
			1,62,600
			8,91,600
Grand Total	...	...	16,76,000

45. The total sum obtained from Local Funds, excluding Income Tax, is about 4½ lakhs, distributed as follows:—

	Rs.
Land Sales	5,500
Municipal Funds	89,541
Bazar	8,02,100
Ferry	7,711
Chowkeedars	22,068
Town Improvement Funds	24,804
Total	4,61,784

But whether this is available for Public Works expenditure or not is not stated; and, like similar Returns from all other Governments, it is sent up in a very confused way.

46. The Income Tax grant for 1861-62 was 1½ lakhs, but nothing has been heard of the way in which it has been appropriated. Assuming that a like sum will be granted for 1862-63, the amount available from this source will be 3 lakhs; and if the whole amount of the Local Funds proper be also available for Public Works, the aggregate sum will become 7½ lakhs.

47. There is no Railway expenditure in Burmah.

48. The total expenditure on Public Works of all descriptions in Burmah may therefore be estimated at about 24½ lakhs, or something short of a quarter of a million, of which will be

Imperial outlay ... 16½ lakhs.

Local Funds, including Income Tax ... 7½ "

Total ... 24½ lakhs.

R. STRACHEY, Lieut.-Col., R. E.,
Secy. to the Govt. of India,
P. W. D.

FORT WILLIAM, }
10th June 1862. }

Straits Settlements Budget
Orders, 1862-63.

1. The Budget for the Straits Settlements has come up in correct form. The provisional assignment was 4 lakhs, and this sum will be finally allotted.

2. It may be remarked that some inconvenience arises from the introduction of Dollars into the Budget Statements, owing to the Straits currency being the Dollar, whereas the whole of the other Budgets are reckoned in Rupees. To a certain extent the Dollars are converted into Rupees, but not completely, and it would be far more convenient if the Governor would drop the Dollars altogether in these documents, which are specially designed for the use of the Government of India, and deal only with Rupees. In the original papers kept for his own information at Singapore the Dollars can of course be retained.

3. The attention of the Governor should also be specially directed to the orders regarding the submission of Projects and Estimates, which should not come up with the Budget if it can be avoided.

PART I.—ORIGINAL WORKS.

1.—MILITARY.

4. A great many projects are entered for which no expenditure is proposed. In the late uncertainty that existed as to the possible transfer of these Settlements from the Government of India, orders were given to restrain expenditure as much as possible, and no important Military work is proposed. Remarks, however, are made on the general subject of the defence of Singapore, which may better be dealt with in the Military Department.

Item No. 5.—Solitary Cells, Fort Canning; Rs. 4,840.—Objected to by Military Finance Department, apparently from a misunderstanding. May be passed.

Item No. 6.—Guard Room, &c., Fort Canning; Rs. 2,992.—Objected to by Military Finance Department, but no cause assigned. May be passed. The work involves partitioning off part of an existing building.

Item No. 7.—Stables for Artillery Officers' Quarters, Fort Canning; Rs. 2,525.—Objected to by Military Finance Department. But may be passed as according to Regulation, even Subalterns of Infantry being allowed Stable-room in India.

Item No. 10.—Bath-rooms for Officers' Quarters; Rs. 1,760.—Objected to as above. But this also is regular and may be passed.

Item No. 14.—Barracks for 120 Sepoys, at Malacca; Rs. 14,656.—This too is objected to as too expensive, being at the rate of Rs. 122 per man. In the Bombay Presidency it is said Rs. 18 per man is paid. A much larger sum was sanctioned in May 1860 by the Government of India for a like object, but the work has not been carried out. Further enquiry may be made as to the necessity of providing these men with quarters at the expense of Government, and meanwhile the allotment may stand for expenditure if the reply is satisfactory.

Item No. 16.—Stock Powder Magazine, Fort Canning.—Estimate Rs. 27,742; proposed Rs. 20,042. This is obviously necessary and may be passed, subject to approval of Design in regular course.

Item No. 17.—Converting Artillery Hospital on Pearls Hill into Commissariat Store; Rs. 9,504.—Has already been sanctioned by the Government of India. Passed.

5. With the above remarks the whole sum entered under Military, Rs. 79,387, may be passed.

2.—CIVIL ADMINISTRATION.

6. The aggregate of several small items not calling for special remark is Rs. 7,913, and may be passed in full.

A revised Estimate and Design for a new Court-house at Singapore, to be substituted for a Design formerly sanctioned and estimated at Rs. 41,338, is promised shortly.

3.—PUBLIC IMPROVEMENT.

7. Under Municipal is—

Item No. 22.—Singapore Water Supply.—The Project and Estimate lately submitted have been returned for re-consideration. The allotment of Rs. 33,000 for the work may stand to be available after sanction is given.

8. For Marine is an entry of Rs. 3,300, which may be passed.

9. For Roads, several items, aggregating Rs. 39,805, which may be passed.

For Bridges, several items, aggregating Rs. 31,486, which may also be passed.

10. Under the two last heads the only works deserving special notice are—

Item No. 26.—North Campang Malacca Road at Singapore; Rs. 15,019.—The object of this work is to reclaim land along the Singapore River, and generally to improve the land in the vicinity, which was sold by the Straits Government in 1856, on the condition that the Government should do this. One-tenth of the purchase money of the land was paid up at once, and the rest was to be made good when the Roads were completed, which has not been done till now. Consequently the balance of Rs. 53,794 from the sale remains unpaid.

Admitting that this gives excellent reason for completing this work as soon as possible, the question is raised as to the system under which such sales of land take place, and whether the proceeds go into the Imperial treasury or not. If they are credited as local funds for local purposes, those funds should also pay for the work to be done. There is a Municipality at Singapore. What are the limits of its jurisdiction, and to what extent is the Imperial Government to be expected to carry out works for the convenience of the Town? These questions call for a reply before the further expenditure of Imperial funds can be permitted at this place.

11. Under the head of *Bridges* are—

Item No. 35, *A, B, C, Bridge at Singapore*—Rs. 18,594; and Item No. 36, *Magazine Bridge*—Rs. 4,983.—Both of these seem rather to be Municipal Works than Imperial, and if there be any special claim on the Government of India to aid in their construction, it is not set forth in the papers sent up. The recent formation of the Singapore Municipality must, it is presumed, be held to abrogate any claims on the Imperial resources for Town Works that may have been formerly admitted, directly or indirectly, unless specially excepted.

12. The other proposals seem quite unexceptionable; and, subject to the decision that may be come to on the incidence of the charges for the Town Works, the whole sum may be passed under *Communications* at Rs. 71,271.

13. The total under *Public Improvement* will be Rs. 1,07,571.

14. And for *Original Works* the aggregate will be Rs. 1,94,871.

PART II.—REPAIRS.

15. The total proposed outlay for *Repairs* is Rs. 74,110, divided as follows:—

Military	... ...	Rs. 15,926
Civil Administration	... "	36,960
Public Improvement	... "	21,230

16. The proportion of charge for the Civil Buildings seems very high, being one-eleventh of the whole Budget allotment, which is five times as much in proportion as in Madras, four times as much as in Bombay, and twice as much as in Bengal, where the number of Civil Departments must be relatively vastly larger. In the remarks made by the Chief Engineer some allusion is made to a charge for *Rents*, which seems to indicate that such payments appear in his Repair Estimates. This is obviously wrong. Rents are not Public Works charges at all. On this and other grounds there is reason to think that there is much irregularity of procedure in the Public Works Accounts Department in the Straits, and there being no present prospect of an inspection of the Office being possible by a qualified Officer, it seems desirable that the whole of the Repair Estimates for the current year should be submitted in extenso to this Department for examination.

It will not, however, be necessary to retrench anything from the allotments proposed, as in the aggregate the repair charge is not excessive.

PART III.—ESTABLISHMENTS.

17. The estimated cost is Rs. 79,626, which is something short of 20 per cent. on the whole Budget, or 25 per cent. on the outlay on Works. A reduction has lately taken place in the salary of the Chief Engineer, which may reduce this part of the charge, but it is not possible to say whether this has been considered in drawing out the Budget. In one Division of works, Tanglin, it is observed that the Establishment costs Rs. 4,000 to superintend the expenditure of Rs. 7,700. This seems preposterous. In Penang the charge for Establishment is Rs. 12,634 to spend Rs. 25,564, which is also very objectionable. The Governor should be directed to report specially on the necessity for these Establishments, and to state whether the Civil Administrative Officers could not undertake petty outlay at minor Stations as is done in other places. The allotment may stand, the salaries being only paid on specific authority.

18. On the whole the total estimated expenditure may be passed for 4 lakhs, distributed as follows:—

	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.
MILITARY.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Army	79,387	15,926	95,313
Total Military ...	79,387	15,926	95,313
CIVIL ADMINISTRATION.			
General	1,320	24,810	26,130
Ecclesiastical ...	...	880	880
Educational ...	...	220	220
Judicial ...	6,593	11,560	18,153
Total Civil Administration ...	7,913	36,960	44,873
PUBLIC IMPROVEMENT.			
Municipal	33,000	...	33,000
Marine	3,300	2,647	5,947
Agricultural ...	...	880	880
Communications ...	71,271	17,710	88,981
Total Public Improvement ...	1,07,571	31,230	1,38,801
Total Works and Repairs ...	1,94,871	74,110	2,68,981
Reserve ... ...	...	...	51,387
Establishment ...	...	...	70,926
Grand Total ...	...	...	4,00,000

19. There are no Local Funds known to exist in the Straits Settlements, and no Income Tax allotments are made to them.

R. STRACKEY, Lieut.-Col., R. E.,
Secy. to the Govt. of India,
P. W. Dept.

FORT WILLIAM, }
2nd July 1862. }

MINOR ADMINISTRATIONS BUDGET
ORDERS, 1862-63.

AJMEER.

1. The entire sum proposed for expenditure in this Territory by the Lieutenant-Governor, N. W. Provinces, is Rs. 7,000 for *Repairs*, divided between *Civil Administration* Rs. 3,000, and *Communications* Rs. 4,000. It may be passed in full; or adding 10% for reserve Rs. 8,000.

CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY.

2. The total sum asked for in the Budget of the Governor General's Agent for Central India is Rs. 27,664, divided into—

Original Works ...	... ...	Rs. 19,000
Repairs ...	... ...	7,824
Establishment ...	... ...	840
Total ...	Rs. 27,664	

PART I.—ORIGINAL WORKS; Total Rs. 14,000.

18. Includes Rupees 4,000, the unexpended balance of a sum of Rupees 20,000 already sanctioned for the *Vercara Road*, and Rupees 10,000 for *Drain Bridges on the same Road*, for which Estimates are promised.

PART II.—REPAIRS; Total Rs. 7,000.

19. Of which Rupees 1,000 is *Military*, Rupees 1,100 *Civil Administration*, Rupees 5,800 *Public Improvement*, chiefly for the restoration of neglected and decayed Tanks.

PART III.—ESTABLISHMENTS; Total Rs. 790.

20. It seems doubtful to what extent the Establishment proposed has been formally sanctioned. This must of course be done, a Budget sanction implying nothing more than an allotment for a purpose otherwise approved in a regular way.

21. The Commissioner remarks generally on the necessity that there is of doing more for Coorg in the way of Public Works than has till now been thought expedient. He has already been informed that any projects well digested for the improvement of the country will receive favorable attention, and perhaps will be aided by an extra grant. But the same remarks obviously apply to this small Budget as were made on that for Mysore, and the Commissioner will no doubt endeavor to correct what requires alteration.

22. The Reserve is Rs. 2,310. This gives in all Rs. 25,000 for Coorg, and may be passed.

PORT BLAIR.

23. The Budget Estimates for Port Blair are far too vague to be of any real value, and, under the circumstances of the case, it seems better to assume a round sum to be allotted for the wants of the Settlement, based on the demands made in the present papers. It is therefore proposed that the following allotments should be made:—

ORIGINAL WORKS.

Military	Rs. 5,000
Civil	Rs. 30,000
	— 35,000
REPAIRS	Rs. 5,000
ESTABLISHMENT	Rs. 1,000
RESERVE	Rs. 9,000
	—
Total Rs.	50,000

24. It will certainly be expedient that the condition of the Settlement of Port Blair, in reference to its connection and that of its Superintendent with this Department, should at once be defined. From the fact that all convicts are sent to Port Blair to be kept to hard labor it seems important that a proper system should be introduced, at the earliest date, not only as to the management of the prisoners in applying them to labor, but as to the actual methods and operations of the work itself. For this it seems expedient that a certain number of skilled Artizans, and a properly qualified Chief Officer, should be entertained to direct the convict labor. The system on which this should be arranged would no doubt be settled in the Home Department; but it is probable that a Public Works Officer will be required, under the Superintendent, to manage details. From the character of the Drawings and Designs that have been sent up from Port Blair with the so called

Budget, it is plain that, unless steps are taken to deal with this matter, great waste and disappointment are likely to be the result. As matters now stand, it seems hardly worth while to enter into any details as to the defects of the present Estimates.

25. Nothing is known of any Local Funds in any of the smaller Administrations, though they no doubt exist; and no allotment from the Income Tax Funds was made to them last year, or seems necessary now.

26. The aggregate of the assignments made from these Territories, &c., is as follows:—

Ajmeor	Rs. 8,000
Central India Agency	1,75,000
Rajpootana	25,000
Coorg Territory	25,000
Port Blair...	50,000

Total ... Rs. 2,83,000

R. STRACHAN, Lieut.-Col., R. E.,
deccy. to the Govt. of India,

FORT WILLIAM, } P. W. Dept.
10th June 1862.

MYSORE BUDGET ORDERS, 1862-63.

The Budget as submitted amounts to Rs. 13,79,000, being considerable in excess of that for 1861-62, which stands at 10 lakhs. The allotment at first contemplated by the Officiating Commissioner was 12 lakhs, but it is now reported that the surplus Revenue of Mysore will enable him to provide for the increased amount without difficulty.

2. It may be remarked that the position of Mysore in relation to the P. W. Budget is very different from that of one of the Imperial Provinces. The assignment is of course made from the Mysore Revenues, and there being a large surplus accumulation, said to be about 80 lakhs, besides a regular surplus Revenue estimated at 14 lakhs, the expenditure need not be so rigidly restrained as in the case of the Imperial outlay. Still it will not be the less essential to enforce true economy; to apportion the outlay judiciously among the various services that have to be met; to prevent the dissipation of the funds by taking of a multitude of objects or by making petty grants by which the execution of the larger works would be unduly protracted; to repress any tendency to enlarge Establishments out of proper proportion to the work done; and to keep down the charge for repairs to the lowest amount consistent with efficiency. The attention of the Commissioner should be specially directed to these main considerations, which are as applicable to the direction of the P. W. system of Mysore as to that of the whole Empire, and require, if possible, even greater attention, considering that the British Government holds Mysore in trust, and that a surplus Revenue too commonly tempts to extravagance. •

3. It further seems necessary to call attention to the manner in which the projects have too often been entered in the Budget, without a reference to show that Estimates have been prepared or sanctioned. There can be no doubt that the Mysore Public Works Department is behind hand with well digested projects. The Chief Engineer states plainly that many of the items are entered by Executive Engineers in their Budget.

Statements without proper report. He says, however, he has personal knowledge of their fitness. The Officiating Commissioner also vouches for the propriety of the expenditure proposed. But the whole aspect of the Budget shews that the Mysore authorities have been making provision for what they think probably may be good projects rather than asking for means to carry out what they know certainly to be so.

4. The system which seems to have been followed in putting the Budget together, so far as new works are concerned, is in short radically wrong. When the time arrives for framing the Budget the Commissioner has no right to make any entries for new works, excepting those for which he has before him matured Designs, (*vide* Budget Rule 17.) And it is the special business of his P. W. Officers to have the Designs for all really necessary works ready for the occasion. The Commissioner is now enjoined to take a general view of the requirements of the Province, both in respect to works required for Administrative purposes and for Public Improvement, and to issue suitable instructions to his Chief Engineer to deal with them in a systematic and complete manner. In this way the really essential wants of the Province will be fully considered and taken up in a prudent spirit as funds are considered to be available, and as the Department shows itself capable of submitting satisfactory Designs and of carrying them out with vigour.

The details of the Budget will call for few remarks.

I.—ORIGINAL WORKS.

I.—MILITARY.

5. There is no *Military* expenditure.

2.—CIVIL ADMINISTRATION.

6. Under the head *Revenue*, with the exception of Rs. 560 for a *Sandal wood Store at Dhikarpur*, the entire expenditure is entered at Rs. 28,633, and is solely for *Taluk Cutcharies*. Four, already commenced, will be completed during 1862-63, and three others the year following.

7. Under the head *General*, with a proposed expenditure of Rs. 1,12,800, the principal item is *Public Offices at Bangalore*, on which it is proposed to spend Rs. 1,00,000 during 1862-63. The entire Estimate for this work amounts to Rs. 2,40,000. Both Estimate and Design are revised ones. The originals were disapproved by the Government of India for various reasons, and those that have now been submitted are not such as to be approved. The Commissioner has expressed his intention of revising the Designs again, and of introducing certain obvious and essential alterations. The assignment, however, may stand. The other three items under this head are unimportant, aggregating Rs. 12,800 only.

8. Under *Ecclesiastical* the only entry is *Wall to the Burial Ground at Toomeoor*, Rs. 1,510.

9. Under *Judicial* is entered *Central Jail, Bangalore*. Estimate Rs. 2,00,000; proposed expenditure Rs. 50,000. A standard Design was sent from this Office, but the Estimate has not yet been submitted for sanction; the proposed sum may, however, stand for expenditure on approval of the Design.

Also *Division Jail and Hospital at Shemogah*. Estimate Rs. 44,300; spent Rs. 5,000; proposed Rs. 25,000. This sum may be allowed subject to sanction of Plan and Estimate. The commencement of the work without authority was irregular and may be noticed.

The attention of the Foreign Department may be called to the general observations regarding the unsatisfactory state of the Mysore Jails.

3.—PUBLIC IMPROVEMENT.

10. Under *Municipal* is found *Bangalore Cantonment and Bazar Drainage*. The Government of India originally sanctioned the expenditure of Rs. 74,000 for this work. A supplemental Estimate for Rs. 51,857 has just been submitted and passed, raising the total estimated expenditure to Rs. 1,25,857. The work is an important one, and though costly, and imperfectly considered in the first instance, will, it is believed, be not really purchased at too large an outlay. It will cut off the sewage of the Bazar, which formerly discharged itself into the great Ulsoor Tank, and so secure for the population of the Cantonment of Bangalore a pure and abundant supply of water. The allotment proposed, Rs. 40,000, may be passed.

11. Under the head *Agricultural* it is proposed to expend Rs. 50,446 during the year on the improvement or extension of irrigation canals, and Rs. 24,800 on the restoration of tanks, or Rs. 75,246 in all. There are nine irrigation canal projects, and six tank projects. The only important work is *Re-construction of the Muddoor Dam*, Estimate Rs. 50,500; spent Rs. 25,000; proposed Rs. 25,500. All the projects are either within the powers of the Local Government, or have been duly sanctioned by the Government of India, except that for the *Restoration of the Cullaly Tank and Footer*, Estimate Rs. 18,000; proposed expenditure Rs. 7,000. The project has been rejected, the data being insufficient, but the item may be retained in the Budget for execution on sanction of a proper Design.

12. Under the next head *Communications, Metalled Roads*, an expenditure of Rs. 81,500 is desired for 1862-63. Two items are within the powers of the Local Government. The remaining three items are—

	Total estimated expense.	Proposed expenditure during 1862-63.
	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Road from Yedwur to Suckla-poor</i>	72,900	10,000
<i>Road from Chircooly to the boundary of the Banavar Road</i>	68,850	0,000
<i>Road from French Rocks to near Myasundra</i>	86,000	5,000

There are no entries under any one of the items under this head to shew that the projects put forward have been received by the Commissioner, far less to shew that they have been sanctioned by him or the Government of India. This is altogether wrong, and the attention of the Commissioner should be specially directed to the rules on this subject. Again, there is some difficulty in conjecturing the circumstances under which it would be good economy to spend such small sums as Rs. 10,000, 0,000, and 5,000 per annum on roads which will eventually cost seven times those amounts. The operations of the Public Works

Department in improving communications must be far more concentrated. With public works generally, but more especially with roads, carefully prepared projects should always precede expenditure, and when works are once sanctioned they should go on to completion without any such stint of funds as seems here contemplated. The total amount set down, however, may stand for approval.

18. Under the head *Communications, Unmetalled Roads*, it is proposed to expend Rs. 1,94,141 during 1862-63, including the sum of Rs. 25,000 for Railway Feeders. The following items are beyond the powers of the Local Government, and do not appear to have been properly estimated. In their case also the utmost that can be done is to accord provisional sanction.

	Total estimated cost.	Required for 1862-63.
	Rs.	Rs.
Item No. 39.—Road from Dodaballapoor to Darenhally ...	16,920	10,000
Item No. 40.—Road from Dodaballapoor to Yellahunka ...	10,306	5,000
Item No. 41.—Bridging and graveling Road from Bangalore to Kankanhally ...	27,921	10,000
Item No. 42.—Completing the Board Ghât ...	32,000	7,000
Item No. 51.—Road from Muddeor to Sevisamoodrum ...	30,000	20,000
Item No. 55.—Road from Chickanugaloor to Cuddoor ...	12,000	7,000
Item No. 58.—Road from Mudgherry to Doddaballapoor ...	24,000	12,000
Item No. 59.—Road in the Pongud Talook ...	17,600	10,000

The whole amount may, however, stand conditionally.

14. Similarly with *Bridges*. It is desired to spend Rs. 84,707 in 1862-63, yet no final orders can issue from this Office in case of the items noted below :

	Total estimated cost.	Required for 1862-63.
	Rs.	Rs.
Item No. 65.—Bridges and Drains on the Mysore and Bellary Road ...	15,072	10,000
Item No. 66.—Masonry Bridge of seven arches across the Hamaratty ...	60,000	14,000
Item No. 67.—Ditto of five arches across the Yagachy ...	28,000	20,000

As before, however, the whole sums set down may be approved provisionally.

15. On *Accommodation for Travellers* it is proposed to spend Rs. 15,599. The items are all within the powers of the Commissioner, but four of the works are without note of an Estimate; and the sanction given must be conditional on these being duly submitted and approved.

16. The total proposed expenditure on *Communications* is Rs. 3,25,947; and the total of Original Works, Rs. 6,59,136. This may be sanctioned.

PART II.—REPAIRS.

17. It is proposed to spend Rs. 3,20,900 on Current Repairs, and Rs. 70,100 on Special Repairs, or Rs. 4,00,000 in all. The allotment for Repairs of all sorts for 1861-62 was Rs. 4,51,160.

The charge, however, compared with that for the other Provinces of the Empire, is very high, and may almost certainly be reduced. A sum of 3 lakhs might be allowed, and anything in addition to this should only be granted on a distinct statement shewing the precise nature and necessity for the outlay.

PART III.—ESTABLISHMENTS.

18. Rs. 1,98,029 is entered as the cost of Establishments. This amount may be allowed, subject to the general instructions recently given regarding the Mysore P. W. Establishments.

The charge for the Kalihant Labor Corps, Rs. 20,000, may most conveniently be taken as a part of the Reserve. This body of men is an institution peculiar to Mysore, regarding which it might perhaps be as well to have more information.

19. This completes the review of the Mysore Budget, a classified Abstract of which will be found below :—

		Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Army	...	...	800	800
Total Military	...	800	800	800
Revenue	...	28,033	8,000	36,033
General	...	1,12,800	6,050	1,18,850
Ecclesiastical	...	1,510	...	1,510
Educational	...	...	700	700
Judicial	...	75,000	3,000	78,000
Total Civil Administration	...	2,17,943	17,750	2,35,693
Municipal	...	46,000	8,000	54,000
Agricultural	...	75,246	1,32,550	2,07,796
Communications	...	3,25,947	1,45,000	4,70,947
Total Public Improvement	...	4,41,193	2,81,450	7,22,643
Total	...	6,59,136	3,00,000	9,59,136
Reserve (including Kalihant Labor Corps) Establishment	...	...	...	1,21,836
				1,98,020
Grand Total	...			12,79,000

20. There are probably no Funds in Mysore analogous to the Local Funds of the British Provinces—any how nothing is known of them. Further, there is no Income Tax.

21. The Railway expenditure is set down in the Madras Budget, but in a statistical point of view it might be as well for the Commissioner of Mysore, in future years, to estimate the outlay that takes place in that Province.

22. It may also here be noted that Coorg being a British District, though under the Commissioner of Mysore, will be dealt with among the minor Administrations under the Government of India.

R. STRACHEY, Lieut.-Col., R. E.,
Secy. to the Govt. of India,
P. W. Dept.

FORT WILLIAM, }
23rd May 1862. }



SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1862.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE will henceforward be published, weekly or twice a week, according to circumstances, containing such Official Papers and Information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on a payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or twelve Rupees if sent by Post.

No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the GAZETTE, will be included in the SUPPLEMENT. For such Orders and Notifications the body of the GAZETTE must be looked to as heretofore.

Government of India, Foreign Department.

Abolition of Duties on Cotton within the Territories of the Rajas of Seestamow and Sillana.

From MAJOR R. J. MEADE, Agent, Governor General, for Central India, to COLONEL H. M. DURAND, C. B., Secretary to the Government of India, — (dated Indore Residency, 18th August 1862.)

Sir,—In continuation of my letter No. 746 of date 18th ultimo, I have the honor to report, for the information of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, that the Chiefs as per margin have followed the example set by the Nawab of Jowra, and have abolished all Duties on Cotton within their respective Territories.

2. I have addressed each of these Chiefs in suitable terms, commanding their adoption of this liberal measure.

3. I take the opportunity of mentioning that many of the Chiefs under this Agency have begun to comprehend and appreciate the probable effects on, and advantages to this country of the present Cotton crisis in England, and that they have expressed a desire to increase the general cultivation of this staple to the utmost extent possible.

4. I have taken much pains, on every suitable occasion, to explain to all concerned the chief causes which have hitherto prevented Indian Cottons competing in price in the English market with that of America and other countries, which may be briefly stated as—

1st.—Inferior and careless cultivation and the use of inferior seed.

2nd.—Carelessness in gathering the crop, the bolls being allowed to fall on the ground and

being collected therefrom, instead of being regularly plucked from the tree when ripe.

3rd.—The injurious method commonly adopted of extracting the seeds and partially clearing the Cotton from the dirt and foreign substances which get mixed with it while lying on the ground, by which the staple is seriously damaged, and, to some extent, unfit for the purposes of the Spinner and Manufacturer.

5. A general desire has been expressed by all the Chiefs to devote more attention and care to the cultivation of this article on the points adverted to above, so as to improve its quality so far as may be found possible; and the Nawabs of Jowra and Baoni, in Bundelkund, have requested me to endeavor to procure for them a supply of American Cotton seed, while many of the other Chiefs would also be glad to get some.

6. I am not aware if any arrangements have been made by the Manchester or any other Cotton Association for supplying good seed where such is thus applied for; but I think it is most important that the means should be available for promptly complying with such requests, and I trust it may be in your power to put me in the way of obtaining for the above purpose any quantity of good seed that may be required.

The sowing season has passed for this year, but it will be well to make betimes such arrangements in this respect as are requisite to ensure the issue of full supplies of seed for next season to those applying there for.

7. Next to good seed simple and cheap Cotton gins, or cleaning machines, and conveniently situated screw presses, for screwing and securing the bales for transit, are the things most urgently required to facilitate the despatch, in good condition, of carefully cultivated Cotton.

8. Several descriptions of cleaning machines have been invented, and efforts have been made by various Officers to bring them into general use; but none of them that I have seen are

popular with the Natives, and they have not as yet, to any useful extent, in these parts at least, superseded the common Native gin, which has been employed for the purpose from time immemorial.

Extreme simplicity and lowness of price are essential to the general introduction of an improved cleaning machine, and it is quite hopeless to expect that the poor cultivators and cleaners of Cotton will pay 20 Rupees for such a machine when that ordinarily used by them does not cost one Rupee.

9. With respect to Cotton presses there is not, that I am aware of, a single one within the limits of this Agency. That formerly at Calpee has not, I am informed, been in use since the Mutiny.

It seems to me to be impossible to over-estimate the injury that huge loose unscrewed bales of Cotton must meet with while in transit on bullocks for considerable distances over dusty roads, many miles of which perhaps run through thorny jungles which abstract a portion of its contents from each bale; but for this there can be no remedy till local presses are established at the most generally convenient place in each Cotton District, and as such presses require a considerable outlay in the first instance, I see little present hope of their introduction by the Native Chiefs themselves.

Such a press is much required at Bhind, which is the Chief Emporium of the Cotton grown in the North-Eastern Districts of Gwalior, and from which there is a large and increasing export of this staple to Calcutta *via* Etawah.

Government of India, Public Works Department.

Reports of progress of the Great India Peninsula Railway for the Quarters ending 31st March and 30th June 1862.

From R. W. GRAHAM, Esq., Acting Chief Resident Engineer, to G. A. BARNETT, Esq., Acting Secretary to the G. I. P. Railway.—(dated 3rd May 1862.)

SIR,—I HAVE the honor to report upon the operations of the Engineering Department during the quarter ending 31st March 1862.

CONCAN LINE.

2. The Permanent way has been kept in good order, but it has been found necessary to re-place a considerable number of sleepers owing to the increase of decay in the Eyne sleepers.

3. The repairs of culverts and openings and the under-pinning of bridges damaged by the floods of last year have been effected.

4. Of the extra works on Contracts 1 to 6 four culverts were finished, two had been altered, and the rest of the works were in progress at the end of the quarter.

5. The lifting of the Line on Contracts 3 and 5 was well advanced, and has been carried on without interruption to the traffic.

6. At the Goolbun Ravine the tunnel arches were about half finished and the earth-work about two-thirds.

7. The additions to Kussara Station were nearly half finished.

CONTRACT No. 7.

Bhore Ghant Incline.

8. The double line of Permanent way has been laid from Khandalla to the Reversing Station, and the sidings at the latter Station were nearly completed.

9. The double road has also been laid continuously for 1½ miles below the Reversing Station, and the ballasting and rail-laying are going on actively between the 6 m. 40 chs. and 5 m. 11 chs., and between the 4 m. 16 chs. and 8 m. 73 chs.

10. At the date of my last report No. 1 viaduct was the only one remaining to be completed. All the arches of this viaduct are now turned, so that the whole of the heavy masonry on the Incline may be said to be finished.

11. The headings of all the tunnels are through, with the exception of No. 5, where about 6 lineal yards remain to be driven. This tunnel is composed of the hardest basalt. The bottoming up of the tunnels is going on rapidly.

12. The accompanying Table shews the state of progress of the tunnelling at the end of the quarter.

13. The average number of men employed on the works during the three months was about 24,000, and the total value of work executed during the quarter is Rupees 8,82,798.

Open Line from Khandalla to Sholapoor.

14. The Permanent way is in good order throughout the whole of the District, but the black soil banks require a constant and more than an average supply of ballast.

15. The Khandalla Station Booking Offices have been painted and the rooms white-washed.

16. At Lanowlee much inconvenience having been felt from leakage during the past monsoon an increased fall to the wood-work forming the gutters has been given, and felt laid up on them as a substitute for dammer and common dangree.

17. Additional accommodation for Guards at this Station has been applied for.

18. At Poonah and also at Kirkee Stations the platform flagging requires re-laying. The other Stations are in good repair.

19. At 278½ miles the Permanent way is being raised about 3 feet, the original gradient having been found too low.

CONTRACT No. 11.

Thull Ghant Incline.

20. The earth-work generally on the Ghant has progressed satisfactorily, especially in cutting No. 1, where a large amount of earth-work has been executed.

21. At the Rotoonda viaduct the arches are being turned and the Maunda Sheyt viaduct is completed, with the exception of part of the string course and parapet.

22. The progress of the masonry at the Ehegaon viaduct during the last three months has been quite extraordinary. The large girder piers have been raised 42 feet during the three months, making a total height of 84 feet of masonry built on each of these piers since the last rains.

23. As a measure of precaution the work on these piers will be discontinued for the remainder of the season to allow of the thorough setting of this large mass of fresh work before any additional weight is placed upon it.

24. I expect that the girder abutments and the abutments and piers of the arches of this viaduct will be brought to the same level as the girder piers before the rains.

25. The headings of the tunnels have progressed satisfactorily.

26. The accompanying Table shews the state of progress of the tunnelling at the end of the quarter.

27. The works at Egulpoora Depôt have been pushed on well during the quarter and are now nearly completed.

28. About 15,000 men have been employed on this Contract during the three months, and the value of works executed is Rupees 5,37,908.

CONTRACT No. 12.

Egulpoora to Bhosawul.

29. The maintenance of the Line between Egulpoora and Deolalee was transferred from the Contractors to the Company in January last, and since then the road has been maintained in the good order in which it was handed over.

30. The new Station at Nandoor is nearly completed.

31. The Line from Deolalee to Challisgaum has been well maintained by the Contractors and they are now making up the banks very fully to the formation width.

32. The other works and Stations on this portion of the Line are in very good order.

33. The wells at Munmar, Nandgnon, and Challisgaum will have to be deepened to insure a sufficient supply of water next season.

34. At the end of the quarter under report the Permanent way was laid to within six miles of Julgaon, and since then the road has been laid into the Station ground.

35. The fencing is now being pushed on vigorously. Large quantities of material for it are brought by Engine from Challisgaum. The Stations, especially Julgaon, are behind hand, and will, I fear, prevent the opening of the Line at us nearly a date as I had anticipated.

36. The last pier of the Wangoor viaduct between Julgaon and Bhosawul has been founded and is being rapidly carried up. Most of the girders of this viaduct are upon the ground.

CONTRACT No. 13.

Bhosawul to Oomrawuttee.

37. During the quarter 36,360 cubic yards have been put into embankments, which brings up the earth-work executed to 96 per cent. of the total.

38. About 92 per cent. of the cuttings have been executed.

39. The progress of the masonry generally along the Contract is satisfactory; but, as I have pointed out in a Special Report, the Contractors have, through certain Districts, peculiar difficulties to contend with in the great scarcity of stone and the thorough unsuitableness of the soil of the country for the manufacture of bricks in the same localities.

40. The first abutment and 6 piers of the Mund viaduct are nearly up to import level, and No. 2. abutment and 14 piers have been founded.

41. About 56 miles of road is laid and linked in.

42. The total value of work executed during the three months is Rupees 4,74,519.

CONTRACT No. 14.

Oomrawuttee to Nagpore.

43. The Contractors are now at work generally along the Contract, and they have commenced the masonry at some of the principal points along the Contract.

44. 331,022 cubic yards have been put into embankments during the three months, and the total value of work executed during the same period is Rupees 2,24,803, of which Rupees 41,774 was due on masonry.

CONTRACT No. 15.

Bhosawul to Hurdah.

45. The setting of the masonry at the Taptee viaduct was not resumed till the middle of March, but by the end of that month a large number of men were on the ground, and there was every promise of active operations there during the remainder of the season.

46. The earth-work and masonry have been going on during the period under report on the first 60 miles of Line, which includes the rough unhealthy District of the Asseer Jungles.

47. The total value of works executed during the three months is Rupees 1,36,543, of which Rupees 64,288 is for masonry.

CONTRACT No. 16.

Hurdah to Sohagpore.

48. I have little to notice on this Contract since the date of my last report.

49. The Contractors' arrangements continue satisfactory, but they have not yet done any large amount of work.

50. About 190,700 cubic yards have been put into their embankments during the three months, making a total of 251,200 cubic yards executed up to 31st of March.

51. The total value of work done during the quarter is Rupees 1,45,042, of which Rupees 28,679 is for masonry.

CONTRACT No. 17.

Sohagpore to Jubbulpore.

52. Messrs. Norms and Weller continue to carry on their earth-work actively, but they have hardly yet commenced the masonry works on their Contract.

53. 214,912 cubic yards of earth-work have been thrown into embankments during the three months, making a total of 317,957 cubic yards of earth-work executed up to the 31st of March.

Bhosawul Dep't.

54. Messrs. Hill, Cutts, and Lund have pushed on their work with much activity. The materials supplied and the quality of work executed are highly satisfactory.

Electric Telegraph.

55. The extension of the Electric Telegraph from Bhosawul to Nagpore is going on rapidly.

56. At the end of the quarter under report the Line had been extended about 90 miles beyond Bhosawul.

CONTRACT No. 7.

Tunnel No.		HEADING.		TUNNEL.	
		Work done.	To be done.	Work done.	To be done.
1	"	69	All	...	All
2	"	132	"	...	"
3	"	118	"	68	49
4	"	23	"	All	"
5	"	184	123	13	62
6	"	142	All	57	85
7	"	280	"	142	134
8	"	201	280	11	198
9	"	279	All	162	117
10	"	49	"	...	All
11	"	140	"	...	"
12	"	50	"	...	"
13	"	436	"	214	223
14	"	105	"	93	29
15	"	60	"	72	17
16	"	109	"	All	"
17	"	64	"	...	"
18	"	63	"	53	"
19	"	101	"	53	8
20	"	70	"	All	"
21	"	70	"	...	"
22	"	280	"	...	"
23	"	246	"	26	"
24	"	341	"	All	"
25	"	60	"	...	"

CONTRACT No. 11.

Tunnel No.		HEADING.		TUNNEL.	
		Work done.	To be done.	Work done.	To be done.
1	"	188	180	8	50
2	"	680	411	69	91
3	"	82	All	...	8
4	"	238	"	83	156
5	"	118	88	30	6
6	"	123	All	120	113
7	"	490	449	81	328
8	"	396	342	64	171
9	"	98	All	...	21
10	"	69	65	8	48
11	"	261	259	2	211
12	"	...	38	...	...
13	"	...	...	...	...
14	"	58	All	57	1

From R. W. GRAHAM, Esq., Acting Chief Resident Engineer, to G. A. BARNETT, Esq., Acting Secretary to the G. I. P. Railway, — (dated 31st July 1862.)

SIR,—I HAVE the honor to report on the state and progress of the works during the quarter ending 30th June.

CONCAN LINE.

2. At Boree Bunder Station the shed-roofing for goods has been all but completed and the metalling is in progress. The piping has been laid for the Vehar Water, but some fittings for the hydrants have yet to be supplied.

3. At the Byculla Depôt the new cottages are about half covered in. An Inspector's bungalow has been built at Narel, and one at Budlapore is about three-fourths completed.

4. At Campoolie a temporary tiled goods shed, about 60 feet x 34 feet, has been erected in place of the one lately burnt down.

5. Towards the end of May the water in the well at Khurdee suddenly failed, and although we sunk down nearly 14 feet no further supply could be obtained. The well at Athgaum was also nearly exhausted, but served to supply the Engines for ordinary traffic. It must be borne in mind, however, that there has been an unusual drain on these

wells owing to Khurdee having been the Terminal Station, besides which the Ballast Engine for Goolbun Ravine consumed about as much as all the other Engines put together. Both wells have been lined and the Khurdee one deepened this season, and I believe they are together fully equal to the ordinary demands of the traffic. There was an ample supply of water at Kussara up to the end of the hot weather, but there was a much less draw upon it than usual. The bund across the Maunda Sheyt Nullah, for which sanction was obtained in January last, has been completed.

6. At the Goolbun Ravine the rails have been laid over the embankment and the Ballast Train will work across in a few days.

7. At Kussara Station nine-tenths of the extra Station works are completed.

8. The extra works on Contracts 1 to 6 and 10 are more than three-fourths finished, and all the extra openings most urgently required for the protection of the Line have been provided.

9. The Line and works have been maintained in good order and have sustained no damage from the rains.

SOUTH-EASTERN DACCA LINE.

10. With the exception of the extension at the reservoir at the Lanowlee Depôt no new works of any importance have been commenced, and our operations have been chiefly confined to the completion of those works which were in hand at the date of my last report.

11. At Khandulla about 13,000 Jowlees have been provided for the repairs of the temporary goods shed, and metalling has been supplied and spread on the approach road to the goods Station.

12. The Over Bridge at Poona has been completed and is now used by the public.

13. At Barsee road a wire fence is being fixed round the Station yard.

14. At Sholapoor the works connected with the approaches to the cotton siding and the removal of the fence wall, &c., are in progress.

15. Between Barsee road and Sholapoor a considerable quantity of ballast and other material has been provided for making up the black soil embankments in which the settlement is very considerable. The whole of the Line is in very good working order.

16. The maintenance of the fence walling, especially in the black soil Districts, is a serious and constant item of expense; the reports of cattle straying upon the Line are nevertheless very frequent. These cases have always been most numerous in the quarter under report, when, during the dry season, the least patch of vegetation on the grass is sufficient to entice the cattle to jump the fence, or to induce their keepers to drive them through it. Without the co-operation of the Magistrates by punishing the owners of cattle in such cases of trespass I see little prospect of a stop being put to this serious evil.

CONTRACT No. 7.

Bhore Ghaut Incline.

17. With the exception of a small extent of walling and a few culverts and parapets the whole of the masonry on the Bhore Ghaut Incline is finished. The headings of all the tunnels are driven through, and 18 out of the 25 tunnels on the Incline are completed: the bottoming up of the remaining 9 is going on at a rate which, if

continued without interruption, will ensure the completion of the whole by the end of the year.

18. Good progress has been made with the ballasting and rail-laying during the quarter, and an aggregate of 5½ miles only remains to be done.

19. The fence walling is about half done. About 150,000 cubic yards of earth-work remain to be put into embankments, and this will probably be the last work to be completed on the whole Contract.

20. The Contractors are preparing the roofs and timber work for the engine shed, tank houses, &c., at the junction, and the raising of the bund at Dyolee, which ensures an ample supply of water at this Station, was completed before the rains set in.

**CONTRACT No. 11.
Thull Ghaut Incline.**

21. Satisfactory progress has been made with the works on the Thull Ghaut Incline during the quarter. At the Ehegaon viaduct it was thought advisable to stop the work on the west girder abutment and both the girder piers during the hot weather, and allow the large mass of work which had been put into them in the previous quarter to settle. The west arch abutment and pier and east arch abutment have been brought up to springing level, and the east girder abutment and east arch pier are within a foot of plinth level.

22. In the tunnels 93 per cent. of the headings and 48 per cent. of main tunnel were completed at the end of the quarter.

CONTRACT No. 12.

Egutpoora to Bhoawul.

23. The opened portions of this Contract, both between Egutpoora and Nassick, which is in the hands of the Company, and between Nassick and Chalisgaum, which is still in the Contractor's hands, have been maintained in good working order.

24. The sanction obtained for certain extra works in cuttings No. 20 and banks 13, 14, 15, and 24 will prove very valuable in the safe working of the Line. Cutting No. 20 and embankment No. 24 have been made secure, but the work was not sufficiently advanced on embankments 13, 14, and 15 to prevent a partial recurrence of the slips which took place there last year. It was necessary in consequence to work a Ballast Train to make them up, and I expect they will now stand the rains without danger or delay to the traffic.

25. A new Station at Nandoor, half-way between Egutpoora and Nassick, has been opened for public traffic.

26. The water supply at Egutpoora entirely failed in March, and that Station had to be supplied from a temporary tank erected at Gotee. The question of a sufficient water supply at Egutpoora is one of the utmost importance. I shall shortly submit to the Committee the measures which, I think, should be taken during the next fair season for providing it.

27. Beyond Chalisgaon the road is laid as far as Julgaon, and all the Station sidings have been laid in. The tanks, water columns, and signals are being fixed, but the Station buildings at Julgaon are still far from completion, and I am bound to say that ordinary energy has been wanting on the part of the Contractor in carrying on this part of the work. I have no doubt, however, that the

Line to Julgaon will be ready for opening in September next.

**CONTRACT No. 13.
Bhoawul to Omrawuloo.**

28. About 47½ miles of road had been laid up to the end of the quarter, but the gaps caused by the backward state of the rock cuttings between the 11th and 16th miles, and the incomplete state of many of the bridges, have prevented the Contractors taking advantage of this length of road for their Engine. This part of the work is consequently much impeded for want of materials, the Contractors not having the means of carting their supplies from the junction where all the Permanent way materials are now being delivered by the Company.

29. The same observation with respect to carriage applies to the masonry on those Districts, where, owing to the total failure of the bricks, the Contractors have to cart their stone considerable distances.

30. No. 7 pier of the Mund viaduct, which had given much trouble owing to the quantity of water, silt, and boulders met with in excavating for foundations, has been successfully founded, and is now 10 feet above foundations and to water level. No. 14 pier and the east abutment have also been founded within the quarter and are within 8 feet of ground surface.

31. On Contract No. 14 cubic yards 604,300 have been put into embankments during the three months under report, and the Wurdah Dham and Kistna viaducts, as well as some of the smaller bridges, are in hand.

**CONTRACT No. 15.
Bhoawul to Hurdah.**

32. At the present rate of progress the embankments and cuttings will be completed by the end of the year, and the progress made with the masonry generally has been very nearly up to that required to complete it within the time agreed.

**CONTRACT Nos. 16 and 17.
Hurdah to Sahagpore.
Sahagpore to Jubbulpore.**

33. There is nothing to call for special remark on these Contracts in this Report. The total expenditure on masonry up to 30th June is

Contract No. 16, Rs. 86,193,

 " 17, " 44,545,

and preparations for the prosecution of the heaviest masonry works on each Contract have been going on.

34. The following is a summary of the expenditure and the number of men employed on Contract works during the three months ending 30th June 1862 :—

	Number of Men employed.	Expendi- ture.	Rs.
Contract No. 7	21,290	5,48,162	
" 11	10,000	8,41,640	
" 12	"	2,08,275	
" 13	7,376	2,39,908	
" 14	7,479	2,41,196	
" 15	6,922	3,00,508	
" 16	6,377	2,52,180	
" 17	10,700	2,76,026	

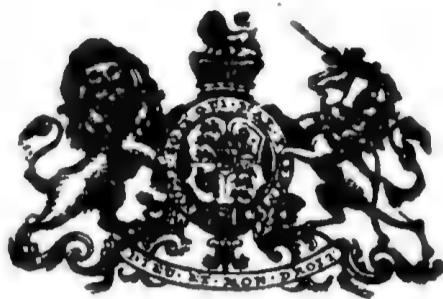
Electric Telegraph.

35. On the opened Lines Nandoor Station has been included in the Telegraph circuit. The covering of Telegraph posts with a coating of tar between Bombay and Wassind and Bombay and Deckal has been completed, and about 150 miles of Telegraph posts between Wassind and Bhosawul have received a similar protection.

36. The whole of the Offices have been carefully inspected, and the instruments and lines have been maintained in excellent order.

37. On the Bhosawul and Nagpore Line an additional length of $21\frac{1}{2}$ miles has been erected, making a total length of $94\frac{1}{2}$ miles constructed on that section.

38. The progress of the work during this quarter has been much retarded owing to the inability of the Contractor to forward any quantity of Telegraph materials. Measures will be taken to expedite the transmission of these materials, so that our operations may not again be delayed from this cause after the opening of the working season.



APPENDIX TO
The Calcutta Gazette.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1862.

LAND SALE NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section VI., Act XI. of 1859, that the undermentioned Estate, in Zillah Tirhoot, will be put up to public and unreserved sale, at the Collector's Office of that District, on Monday, the 15th September 1862, corresponding with 7th Assin 1270 Fuslee, for the recovery of the amount of Decree under Act X. of 1859:—

Class I.—Permanently-settled Estate.

No. 88.—Jorawanpore Kuraree Uleee, and Dukhilee, Pergunnah Hajceporo ; recorded Proprietors, Sewan Sing, Jugroop Sing, Indurjeet Sing, Ukooree Sing, Talawur Sing, Ramdeal Sing, Badul Sing, Ubdoot Sing, Ramashaye Sing, and Bissassurdial Sing ; Sudder Jumma, Rupees 674-10-0. The Rights and Interests of Hunnooman Sing, Defendant, Debtor, are to be sold only.

T. BRUCE LANE,

Collector.

TIRHOOT ;
Collector's Office,
The 27th August 1862. }

X.

STATEMENT showing the principal Articles of Import and Export entered at the Custom Houses of British Burma for the year 1881-82, omitting fractions.

EXPORT BY SEA.				IMPORT BY SEA.				EXPORT BY LAND (RIVER INCLUDED) BEYOND FRONTIER.				IMPORT BY LAND (RIVER INCLUDED) BEYOND FRONTIER.					
Number.	ARTICLES.	Unit of weight or number.	Quantity.	Number.	ARTICLES.	Unit of weight or number.	Quantity.	Number.	ARTICLES.	Unit of weight or number.	Quantity.	Number.	ARTICLES.	Unit of weight or number.	Quantity.		
1	Copper	Maund	859	20,870	1	Betlenut	Maund	78,004	4,31,408	1	Betlenut	Maund	42,000	1,57,416	1	Cotton, raw	
2	Cotton, raw	"	34,174	3,09,709	2	Cotton Twist and Yarn	lb.	16,01,144	10,05,208	2	Cotton, Twist and Yarn	lb.	4,92,835	3,51,002	2	Copper	
3	Cutch	"	1,07,170	5,09,717	3	Crockery-ware	"	.....	96,547	3	Crockery-ware	"	.....	54,12	3	Cutch
4	Hides	Number	68,287	75,816	4	Cutlery	"	.....	1,09,097	4	Ngapee, dried Fish, &c.	Maund	5,53,700	16,64,703	4	Dyes
5	Horns	"	40,567	1,07,711	5	Gunny Bags	Maund	11,70,848	5,03,058	5	Pieces Goods, Cotton	Pieces	3,74,219	5,74,53	5	Earthen-ware	
6	Ivory	Maund	159	24,238	6	Hard-ware	"	.....	81,016	6	" Silk	"	50,734	8,07,52	6	Gold Leaf
7	Lead	"	13	1,43	7	Piece Goods, Cotton	Pieces	9,54,355	24,23,215	7	" Woollen	Ton	4,531	60,94	7	Gram	
8	Orpiment, yellow	"	809	11,121	8	" Silk	"	5,06,216	15,04,001	8	Rice and Paddy	Maund	68,553	14,17,760	8	Hard-ware and Cutlery	
9	Petroleum	"	61,608	25,03,311	9	" Woollen	"	10,787	265,028	9	Silk, raw	Maund	1,51,886	1,27,016	9	Hides, Bullock, and Buffaloe	
10	Rice and Paddy	Ton	1,50,591	50,73,245	10	Silk, raw	"	70,806	4,28,925	10	Silk, raw	Maund	45,560	1,03,461	10	Horns	
11	Stones, precious	"	.....	1,50,765	11	Spirituous Liquors	"	50,143	2,54,703	11	All other articles not included above	"	.....	2,25,570	11	Indigo
12	Stick-lac	Maund	3,205	5,27,528	12	Sugar	"	12,428	1,31,609	12	Jaggery and Molasses	"	158	426	12	Lacquered Ware	
13	Timber	Ton	12,170	7,03,648	13	Timber	"	2,312	1,27,307	13	Lead	"	64	1,208	13	Metal Ware	
14	Tobacco	Maund	5,402	67,627	14	Tobacco	Maund	41,616	4,42,800	14	Orpiment, yellow	Maund	806	6,488	14	Pieces Goods, Cotton	
15	Treasure	Rupee	.....	.....	15	Wines, Beer, &c.	"	4,22,334	4,02,111	15	Pieces	"	3,00,995	2,55,030	15	" Silk
16	A for Government	Rupee	10,00,000	.....	16	Treasure	Rupee	.....	.....	16	Ponies	Number	408	20,046	16	Ponies
17	B for Private Parties	"	27,80,438	.....	17	A for Government	Rupee	.....	18,000	17	Sesamum Oil	Maund	66,848	5,23,408	17	Sesamum Oil
18	All other articles not included above	"	24,40,302	35,02,500	18	B for Private Parties	"	.....	35,02,500	18	Stick-lac	"	4,058	41,104	18	Stick-lac
				24,40,302	19	All other articles not included above	"	26,73,424		19	Stones, precious	"	.....	20,286	19	Stones, precious
					20		"			20	Sugar	Maund	108	400	20	Sugar	
					21		"			21	Tea, dry	"	247	2,978	21	Tea, dry	
					22		"			22	Tea, wet pickled	"	13,036	1,10,623	22	Tea, wet pickled	
					23		"			23	Timber	Ton	6,404	1,31,953	23	Timber	
					24		"			24	Tobacco	Maund	36,109	1,08,686	24	Tobacco	
					25		"			25	Wheat	Maund	13,004	25,069	25	Wheat	
					26		"			26	All other articles not included above	"	.....	5,34,080	26	All other articles not included above
														88,40,730	87,16,848	87,16,026	
	Total value for Pegu Division	.....	.....	134,60,647					145,77,081	280,37,078			62,73,309			
1	Copper	Maund	231	8,280	1	Betlenut	Maund	14,804	84,023	1	Cotton, raw	Maund	43,080	3,28,373	1	Cotton, raw	
2	Cotton, raw	"	1,534	6,132	2	Cotton Twist and Yarn	lb.	2,16,173	1,04,649	2	Cotton, Twist and Yarn	lb.	4,92,835	3,51,002	2	Copper	
3	Cutch	"	3,843	26,098	3	Crockery-ware	"	.....	9,900	3	Crockery-ware	"	.....	54,12	3	Cutch
4	Hides	Number	271	819	4	Cutlery	"	.....	1,03,297	4	Ngapee, dried Fish, &c.	Maund	5,53,700	16,64,703	4	Dyes
5	Horns	"	5,684	1,006	5	Gunny Bags	Maund	2,53,461	66,105	5	Pieces Goods, Cotton	Pieces	3,74,219	5,74,53	5	Earthen-ware	
6	Ivory	Maund	9	1,975	6	Machinery	"	.....	1,05,744	6	" Silk	"	50,734	8,07,52	6	Gold Leaf
7	Lead	"	880	31,157	7	Piece Goods, Cotton	Pieces	2,40,107	8,02,582	7	" Woollen	"	47,141	3,38,147	7	Gram	
8	Orpiment, yellow	"	.....	.....	8	" Silk	"	2,877	1,23,812	8	Silk, raw	"	6,891	38,190	8	Hard-ware and Cutlery
9	Petroleum	"	102	534	9	" Woollen	"	4,199	32,701	9	Spirituous Liquors	Gallon	4,199	32,701	9	Hides, Bullock, and Buffaloe	
10	Rice and Paddy	Ton	30,703	8,77,487	10	Silk, raw	"	7,740	63,107	10	Sugar	Maund	657	26,098	10	Sugar	
11	Stones, precious	"	.....	4,530	11	Spirituous Liquors	"	10,657	34,358	11	Timber	Ton	20,272	3,44,358	11	Timber
12	Stick-lac	Maund	117	1,745	12	Tobacco	"	3,40,024	1,01,961	12	Tobacco	Gallon	3,40,024	1,01,961	12	Tobacco	
13	Timber	Ton	97,970	60,66,228	13	Wines, Beer, &c.	"	.....	.....	13	Wines, Beer, &c.	Gallon	86,46,460	168,32,844	13	Wines, Beer, &c.
14	Tobacco	Maund	7,971	44,198	14	Treasure	Rupee	.....	.....	14	Treasure	Rupee	.....	.....	14	Treasure
15	Treasure	Rupee	.....	.....	15	A for Government	Rupee	.....	.....	15	B for Government	Rupee	.....	.....	15	A for Government
16	B for Private Parties	"	1,37,868	16	B for Private Parties	Rupee	45,15,580	17	All articles not enumerated above	"	17,25,360		16	B for Private Parties
17	All articles not enumerated above	"	.....	0,37,072												
	Total value for Tenasserim Division	.....	.....	81,86,384												168,32,844
1	Copper	Maund	80	2,530	1	Betlenut	Maund	32,551	2,43,354	1	Cotton, raw	Maund	43,080	3,28,373	1	Cotton, raw	
2	Cotton, raw	"	5,020	34,751	2	Cotton Twist and Yarn	lb.	2,11,052	3,02,019	2	Cotton, Twist and Yarn	lb.	4,92,835	3,51,002	2	Copper	
3	Cutch	"	9,093	65,807	3	Crockery-ware	"	.....	12,306	3	Crockery-ware	"	.....	54,12	3	Cutch
4	Hides	Number	8,721	8,550	4	Cutlery and Hard-ware	"	.....	8,577	4	Cutlery and Hard-ware	"	.....	54,12	3	Cutch
5	Horns	"	8,105	4,803	5	Gunny Bags	Number	12,94,110	3,57,079	5	Gunny Bags	Pieces	1,83,736	6,29,904	5	Dyes	
6	Ivory	Maund	7	1,712	6	Piece Goods, Cotton	Pieces	1,83,736	6,29,904	6	Piece Goods, Cotton	Pieces	3,075	29,820	6	Earthen-ware	
7	Lead	"	7	" Silk	"	119	10,280	7	" Silk	"	119	10,280	7	Gold Leaf	
8	Orpiment, yellow	"	8	" Woollen	"	8	" Woollen	"					

No. 48.]

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SUPPLEMENT TO
The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1862.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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DUPPLICATE X.

ABSTRACT STATEMENT of the value of all Exports and Imports by Sea and Land to and from the Custom Houses of British Burma during the year 1861-62 ending 30th April 1862.

Division.	Name of Port or Custom House.	Value of Imports.	Value of Exports.	Total Value for each Custom House.	Total Value by sea and Land separately.	Amount of Duty remitted.	Total Value of each Custom House for previous year.	Duty of previous year.	Total amount of previous year.	Principal Imports by or on account of Government.		Remarks.	
										Amount of Duty remitted.	House Custom each year.	Total Duty of previous year.	
ARRAGAN.	TENASSERIM.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	REMARKS.
Rangoon	Rangoon	1,23,87,579	1,40,26,752	2,84,14,431	8,19,844	2,10,61,907	5,83,585	2,80,37,675	9,41,713	9,41,713	2,10,61,907	5,83,585	2,80,37,675
Bassein	Bassein	10,72,968	5,50,279	16,23,317	1,23,744	1,23,744	8,776	1,23,744	8,776	8,776	1,23,744	8,776	1,23,744
Total by Sea		47,40,729	33,98,495	81,39,231	2,80,37,675	6,08,986	75,05,552	5,58,806	10,54,113	13,148	10,54,113	13,148	10,54,113
Thayetmyo	Thayetmyo	5,34,586	4,42,241	9,77,127	1,16,348	1,16,348	1,16,348	1,16,348	1,16,348	1,16,348	1,16,348	1,16,348	1,16,348
Yongoo	Yongoo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total by Land		1,87,36,256	1,84,17,770	3,71,54,026	3,71,54,026	15,53,524	3,05,63,815	12,29,095	9,05,63,815	9,05,63,815	9,05,63,815	9,05,63,815	9,05,63,815
Total Rupees		78,12,980	82,36,494	1,60,49,464	1,60,49,464	1,22,412	97,66,559	1,00,481	4,99,929	1,00,481	4,99,929	1,00,481	4,99,929
Moulmein	Moulmein	2,30,553	2,87,900	4,97,533	4,97,533	1,9,377	4,00,929	10,594	8,33,398	10,594	8,33,398	10,594	8,33,398
Tavoy	Tavoy	1,42,551	1,42,976	2,85,327	2,85,327	8,129	2,770	2,770	2,770	2,770	2,770	2,770	2,770
Vergui	Vergui	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total by Sea		91,56,384	86,46,460	1,68,32,844	1,68,32,844	1,35,918	1,05,00,976	1,18,845	Opium.	1,18,845	Opium.	1,18,845	Opium.
Total Rupees		46,01,531	56,27,495	1,02,29,028	1,02,29,028	3,59,802	79,17,827	4,29,840	Treasure	18,000	Treasure	18,000	Treasure
Akyab	Akyab	7,287	5,093	12,390	1,02,11,406	1,02,11,406	1,02,11,406	1,02,11,406	1,02,11,406	1,02,11,406	1,02,11,406	1,02,11,406	1,02,11,406
Ramree	Ramree	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total by Sea		46,05,818	56,32,588	1,02,41,406	1,02,41,406	3,59,802	79,17,827	4,29,840	Timber	2,248	Timber	2,248	Timber
Total Rupees		315,31,458	3,26,96,818	6,42,28,276	6,42,28,276	20,49,244	4,89,81,518	17,72,780	Amount of Fines and Confiscations	14,248	Amount of Fines and Confiscations	14,248	Amount of Fines and Confiscations
Grand Total of the Provinces by Sea and Land		315,31,458	3,26,96,818	6,42,28,276	6,42,28,276	20,49,244	4,89,81,518	17,72,780	Amount of Fines and Confiscations	159	Amount of Fines and Confiscations	159	Amount of Fines and Confiscations

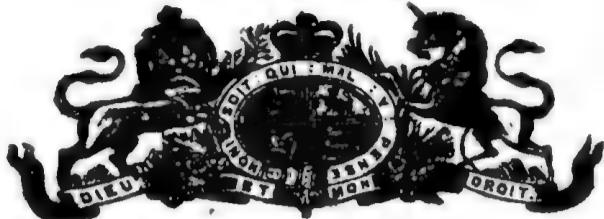
**A. P. PHAYRE, Colonel,
Chief Commissioner.**

DUPLICATE Z.

ABSTRACT STATEMENT of Grain, (Rice, husked and unhusked), and Timber exported from the Province of British Burmah during the year 1861-62 ending 30th April 1862.

Division.	Port or Custom House and nature of Article.	To UNITED KINGDOM				To ALL OTHER PORTS.				TOTAL QUANTITY AND VALUE BY SEA AND LAND SEPARATELY.		Total Quantity.	Total Value.	
		Quantity.		Value.		Quantity.		Value.		Quantity.	Value.			
		Tons.	Rupees.	Tons.	Rupees.	Tons.	Rupees.	Tons.	Rupees.	Tons.	Rupees.			
By Sea.	Rangoon	{ Rice	77,933	27,04,388	33,588	12,99,212	...	...	...	1,11,531	40,03,600		
		{ Paddy	87	1,875	2,531	67,202	...	...	...	2,618	68,077		
	Bassein	{ Rice	33,757	9,09,506	2,610	69,200	...	...	...	36,807	9,78,865		
		{ Paddy	...	...	2,085	31,703	...	...	...	2,186	31,703		
	Total by Sea	{ Rice	1,47,888	49,82,166		
		{ Paddy	4,703	90,780		
By Land	Meaday	{ Rice	...	...	8,210	3,30,212	...	...	...	8,210	3,30,212		
		{ Paddy	...	...	55,343	10,87,548	...	...	...	55,343	10,87,548		
	Total by Land	{ Rice	8,210	3,30,212		
		{ Paddy	55,343	10,87,548		
	Total of Pegu Division	{ Rice	1,11,690	36,13,984	44,308	16,98,603	1,56,008	53,12,677	1,56,008	53,12,677				
		{ Paddy	87	1,875	50,955	11,76,453	60,040	11,78,328	60,040	11,78,328				
	Moulmein	{ Rice	18,546	6,11,696	1,746	62,700	...	...	...	20,202	6,74,396		
		{ Paddy	1,164	3,448	7,162	1,11,806	...	...	...	8,325	1,15,316		
		{ Timber	57,944	37,00,493	40,026	23,65,736	...	...	...	97,970	60,66,228		
	By Sea	Tavoy	{ Rice	1,712	3,417	1,712	78,417		
		{ Paddy	...	...	408	860	...	...	...	13	860		
		{ Timber	...	...	5	3,332	...	...	...	...	3,332		
	Mergui	{ Rice	...	...	330	13,455	...	...	...	300	13,455		
		{ Paddy	...	...	13	503	...	...	...	13	503		
		{ Timber	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		{ Rice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total by Sea	{ Paddy	8,351	1,16,219		
		{ Timber	6	97,970	60,66,228		
	Total of Tenasserim Division	{ Rice	18,546	6,11,696	3,808	1,49,572	22,354	7,61,268	22,354	7,61,268				
		{ Paddy	1,164	3,448	7,388	1,12,771	8,351	1,16,219	8,351	1,16,219				
		{ Timber	57,944	37,00,493	10,926	23,65,736	97,970	60,66,228	97,970	60,66,228				
	Akyab	{ Rice	97,274	32,10,625	8,653	2,91,452	...	...	...	1,05,970	35,02,039		
		{ Paddy	...	...	702	10,670	...	...	...	702	10,670		
	Ramree	{ Rice	...	...	17	462	...	...	...	17	462		
		{ Paddy	...	...	203	3,700	...	...	...	203	3,700		
	Total by Sea	{ Rice	1,05,970	35,02,039	1,05,970	35,02,039				
		{ Paddy	905	14,370	905	14,370				
	Total of Aracan Division	{ Rice	97,274	32,10,625	8,650	2,92,014	1,05,925	35,02,039	1,05,925	35,02,039				
		{ Paddy	906	14,370	906	14,370	906	14,370				
	Total of British Burmah	{ Rice	2,27,510	74,30,303	58,986	21,40,270	2,84,377	95,76,584	2,84,377	95,76,584				
		{ Paddy	1,251	5,323	68,052	13,03,504	60,302	13,08,917	60,302	13,08,917				
		{ Timber	57,944	37,00,493	40,026	23,65,736	97,970	60,66,228	97,970	60,66,228				

A. P. PHAYRE, Colonel,
Chief Commissioner.



SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1862.

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Government of India, Home Department.

Report on the operation of the Collectorate Presses in Madras.

From T. PYCROFT, Esq., Chief Secretary to the Government of Fort St. George, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, — (No. 1671, dated 5th August 1862.)

With reference to Mr. Secretary Grey's letter of the 24th July 1861, No. 1407, I am directed to forward, for publication in the Supplement to the *Calcutta Gazette*, the accompanying Memorandum explaining the use and cost of the Collectorate Presses now in operation throughout this Presidency, with other general information on the same subject.

2. A Circular Order of the Board of Revenue, containing the forms in use for keeping account of the work performed and for submitting to the Controlling Authorities the working of the Presses, is also enclosed.

3. Under the instructions of His Excellency the Governor in Council, I have further the honor to enclose a specimen copy of one of the District *Gazettes*, which form the most remarkable and important use to which the Presses have been put.

MEMORANDUM.

1. A Printing Press is now in operation at the Head-Quarters of every Collectorate in the Madras Presidency.

2. The Presses and materials were supplied by Government at the public expense, but the working expenses were provided for by reductions in the Collector's Establishments. The Presses are chiefly used for the Collectors' Offices, but a considerable amount of work is also done for the other Public Departments in the Districts, viz., the Judicial, Public Works, Educational, Military,

and Postal, and charged for at established rates. When not employed for Public Offices, the Presses take in work for private individuals who pay at the same rates, and the sums realized are credited in each District to a Fund, which is left at the disposal of the Collector for Press purposes, an Annual Report on the operation of the Press being submitted to Government through the Board of Revenue from each District.

3. THE OBJECTS WHICH THEY ARE MADE TO SERVE.—Of the objects which these Presses are made to serve the following are among the most important:—(1) The printing of Circular Orders issued by the Collector and Magistrate in the Revenue, Police, and Postal Departments to his various Subordinates. In former days the preparation of these Circular Orders, after the draft had been passed, was necessarily left to irresponsible volunteers, as the permanent Establishment were unable to spare time for the purpose. The work was consequently imperfectly performed, and the orders were despatched with numerous omissions and inaccuracies, a state of things which has now been completely remedied. (2.) The preparation of printed forms for letters of constant recurrence, and of the headings and forms for various periodical Returns, which not only ensures uniformity, but economises time and labor. (3.) The circulation of printed copies to every village of all Acts and Proclamations which materially affect the inhabitants, and which formerly it was all but impossible to make generally known. (4.) The preparation of printed forms for the various Public Departments. (5.) Re-printing such of the Collectorate Records as are of value.

4. But probably the most important use to which the District Presses are at present put is the publication of the District *Gazettes*, which are now issued in all Districts of this Presidency. These *Gazettes* are published under the authority of the Collector and Magistrate, in diglot, one version in the vernacular of the District and the

English translation appearing in parallel columns. They are published weekly and contain appointments, promotions, returns from leave, dismissals, suspensions, punishments, deaths, resignations, &c., among the District Government servants, and other information likely to interest or prove useful to the people, such as Revenue, Police, and Magisterial Orders, Notifications of the sale of land for arrears of revenue, with the result of such sales, Advertisements of the sale and conditions of certain Government Farms, translations of the Circular Orders of the Board of Revenue and the Sudder Adawlut, and of the more important enactments, as well as of such sentences and decisions of the Courts as are of general interest. They are supplied gratis to a large number of the officials of the District, and copies are sent to the Collectors of other Districts as well as to the Government, Board of Revenue, and other Departments. The price to Subscribers is fixed at a very moderate rate, and Village Officers are allowed to subscribe on still lower terms.

5. ARRANGEMENTS UNDER WHICH THEY ARE WORKED.—As before stated the Establishment for the working of the Press was originally provided

	Rs.	for by reducing the number of hands in those Departments where the work was diminished; but in the recent revision of Revenue Establishments a fixed Establishment, as
1 Head Compositor ..	35	
1 Compositor ..	25	
2 Ditto, at 15 Rupees ..	30	
1 Pressman ..	12	
1 Ditto ..	8	
1 Ballman ..	8	
1 Ditto ..	7	
	125	

per margin, has been provided, at a cost of Rupees 125 per mensem, or Rupees 1,500 per annum, for each Collectorate. The Head Compositor acts as Foreman, and the Department is placed under the immediate superintendence of the Deputy Collector in charge of the Treasury who never leaves Head-Quarters.

6. ORIGINAL COST OF ESTABLISHING THEM.—The original estimate for wooden Presses with materials

	Rs.	was Rupees 1,000 for each District; but Government decided
Improved Washington Press, with inking apparatus, &c. ..	425	
Proof 110, wood ..	80	
Vernacular types of any one kind 330		
English types, cases, &c. ..	350	
Imposing stone ..	15	
Leads, space rules, flowers, quotations, cheques, &c. ..	800	
	1,600	

actual eventual cost to Government may be roughly stated at Rupees 2,000 for each District, for it was found that various articles not included in the original estimate were subsequently required.

7. COST OF MAINTAINING THEM.—The cost of maintaining the Presses may now be said to have been brought down to the minimum, for though at their first institution the charges in one or two Districts exceeded the receipts, the last General Report for 1860-61 on the subject shews that the gross income of the year exceeded the charges by Rupees 2,255, the balance of the previous year, Rupees 10,418, remaining untouched, and no credit being taken for any work done for Government. At the same time it should be stated that the cost of permanent Establishments is not included in these charges, having been originally met by a reduction in the Collector's Office, and being therefore considered as a set off to the salaries of the servants that were then abolished, which salaries are similarly excluded from the

credit side of the accounts. The cost of the nineteen Presses in operation in 1860-61, on account of extra Establishment, stock, and contingencies, amounted in the whole year to Rupees 4,205, making an average for each of Rupees 484. Thus the actual expenses of each Press, including its permanent Establishment, may be computed at Rupees 1,984, but a large portion of this sum is recovered from the Press earnings. The Collectors have now been provided generally with the necessary supply of stock from the public funds, and in a financial point of view the Presses may be considered as self-supporting. Renewal of the Presses will of course be necessary hereafter; but against this there will be the set off of value of work done for, but not charged to, Government, and the saving of Establishment, which, but for these useful appendages to the Collectorate Offices, would certainly have to be augmented, so greatly has public business increased of late years.

8. After a careful consideration of prices to be

Description of Types.	PLAIN OR SOLID.			TABULAR FULL.			charged for printing, whether to private individuals or for the purpose of estimating the value of the work done. for Government, the Board circulated the marginal table with reference to the rates charged in private Printing Offices, and these are the rates now charged, and the whole of the work done at the Collectorate Presses is calculated at these rates for the purposes of account.
	Up to 300 copies.	Above 300 up to 1,000, one-eighth to be added for each 100.	Above 1,000, one-eighth to be added for each 100.	Up to 300 copies.	Above 300 up to 1,000, one-eighth to be added for each 100.	Above 1,000, one-eighth to be added for each 100.	
English Small Pica	R.A.P. 3 80	R.A.P. 0 50	R.A.P. 0 20	R.A.P. 5 00	R.A.P. 10 00	R.A.P. 0 50	for Government, the Board circulated the marginal table with reference to the rates charged in private Printing Offices, and these are the rates now charged, and the whole of the work done at the Collectorate Presses is calculated at these rates for the purposes of account.
English Long Primer	R.A.P. 3 00	R.A.P. 0 60	R.A.P. 0 30	R.A.P. 6 00	R.A.P. 12 00	R.A.P. 0 60	
Telugu Small Pica	R.A.P. 3 00	R.A.P. 0 40	R.A.P. 0 20	R.A.P. 4 00	R.A.P. 8 00	R.A.P. 0 40	
Telugu Long Primer	R.A.P. 2 80	R.A.P. 0 50	R.A.P. 0 20	R.A.P. 5 00	R.A.P. 10 00	R.A.P. 0 50	
Tamil Small Pica	R.A.P. 2 00	R.A.P. 0 40	R.A.P. 0 20	R.A.P. 4 00	R.A.P. 8 00	R.A.P. 0 40	
Tamil Long Primer	R.A.P. 2 80	R.A.P. 0 50	R.A.P. 0 20	R.A.P. 5 00	R.A.P. 10 00	R.A.P. 0 50	
Canarese Small Pica	R.A.P. 3 00	R.A.P. 0 60	R.A.P. 0 30	R.A.P. 6 00	R.A.P. 12 00	R.A.P. 0 60	
Canarese Long Primer	R.A.P. 3 00	R.A.P. 0 70	R.A.P. 0 35	R.A.P. 7 00	R.A.P. 14 00	R.A.P. 0 70	
Malayalam Small Pica	R.A.P. 3 00	R.A.P. 0 60	R.A.P. 0 30	R.A.P. 6 00	R.A.P. 12 00	R.A.P. 0 60	
Malayalam Long Primer	R.A.P. 3 80	R.A.P. 0 70	R.A.P. 0 35	R.A.P. 7 00	R.A.P. 14 00	R.A.P. 0 70	

9. It has been estimated that it will occupy a good Compositor about the same time to put in type a page of plain matter as it would take an ordinary writer to produce three copies by transcription; and the examination and correction of the copies may be estimated to occupy the same time as the correction of the Press and the striking off, so that if four copies are required of any document it may be assumed that the cost of printing it will not be in excess of that of making manuscript copies. The great advantages of print over manuscript as to the facility with which it is read, the saving of paper, lessening of weight for postage, and its superiority for purposes of record should all be considered in making a comparison of the relative advantages of the processes of copying or printing, though in the Collectorates the Presses are more particularly employed in printing forms than plain matter.

CIRCULAR.

No. 2016.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE, DATED
25TH APRIL 1860.READ the following Proceedings of Madras
Government, dated 28th March 1860, No. 473,
Revenue Department:—

(In Con. 30th March 1860, No. 1457.)

ORDERED, that copies of the Forms and of the
10th January 1860, No. 212. Board's Proceedings, as
well as the above Order of Government, be circulated
to all the Collectors, with a request that the
new Forms, &c., be brought into operation from
the commencement of the ensuing official year.2. In estimating the value of Printing, whether
private or public work, the Table attached to
paragraph 4 of the Board's letter to Government
will, in future, be used. The Board hope that
this will greatly reduce the labor of calculation.3. The *Gazettes* should in future be published
only in the Vernacular District instead of in dig-
lott; but under the head of Contents a clear and
concise abstract of each article published in the
Gazette should be given. When any important
Notification or Circular Order is issued by the
Collectors affecting the Revenue system or the
interests of the Ryots a full translation of the
same should follow the Vernacular, and in such
cases the words "with English translation,"
should be added to the Abstract given under the
head of Contents. The Collectors will be particu-
larly careful to see that this is properly attended
to.4. A List of the Officers to whom the District
Gazettes should be supplied gratis is given below.
The Collectors will strictly adhere to it in the dis-
tribution of *Gazettes* from the ensuing official
year:—LIST OF OFFICERS TO WHOM GAZETTES SHOULD BE
SUPPLIED GRATIS.

Civil Judge	1
Sub-Judge	1
Sub-Collector	1
Head Assistant Collector	1
Special Do.	1
Assistant Collectors (each)	1
District Engineer	1
Deputy Collectors in charge of Treasury	1
Deputy Collectors in charge of Talooks or Salt Department (each)	1
Collectors' Serishtadar or Manager Do. Head Clerk	1
Executive Officers, Department Public Works, in the District (each)	1
Military Pay-Master	1
Chaplain	1
Deputy Post-Masters (each)	1
Civil Surgeon	1
Commissariat Officer	1
Head Master of Zillah School	1
Tehsildars (each)	1
Talook Moosiffs (each)	1
Police Amildars or Heads of Police in independ- ent charge of a Station (each)	1
Superintendents of Amildars of Salt (each)	1
Superintendents of Sea Customs (each)	1
Superintendent of Police	1
Assistants Do. (each)	1
Chief Inspector of Police (each)	1
Deputy Collector of Government, Revenue Depart- ment	1

Secretary to the Board of Revenue	1
Head Serishtadar Do.	1
Registrar to the Sudder Court	1
Chief Engineer	1
Accountant-General	1
Civil Auditor	1
Other Collectors (each)	1

5. The rate of Subscription for Subscribers
other than the Village servants will be 3 annas;
and for the Village servants 2 annas per month.
The latter class will be exempted from the pay-
ment of Postage. Spare copies should be charged
at 1 anna each. These new rates will be intro-
duced from the 1st of May next, and a notice to
this effect should be given in the District *Gazette*.
The *Gazette* in every District should, from the
next official year, be published and issued every
Saturday. The papers to be sent out should be
posted without fail on the evening of that day,
and this rule ought never to be departed from on
any account.6. The enclosure No. 1 contains ten Forms, A.
to J., of Returns to be published in the *Gazettes*,
two weekly and eight monthly. In Inland Districts one
weekly* and six† monthly Returns only are applicable. Of
‡ C., D., and E.
F., G., and H.
§ I. and J. the eight monthly Statements
three‡ will be published in
each of the two first issues,
and two§ on the third issue. This should be done
with regularity. If there is nothing to be entered
in any of the Statements the circumstance should
be mentioned in the proper place of the *Gazette*.
A separate Statement of cultivation need not be
sent to the Board as heretofore, as the one publish-
ed in the *Gazette* will answer their purpose.7. Blank Statements should be kept at the
Press, and every month the figures only should be
altered. By this means much labor will be saved
and timely publication of the Returns ensured.8. The Collectors will carefully attend to the
instructions given in paragraph 8 of the Proceed-
ings of Government, dated 20th September 1859,
regarding the publication in their *Gazette* of the
Civil and Criminal cases disposed of. Notices of
the dates of preliminary and other hearings, deci-
sions or sentences passed in important cases,
translations of Circular Orders of the Sudder Adaw-
lut, as well as translations of all important Acts, and
notices of all intended Government sales of land,
and the results of such sales should be also invari-
ably published in the *Gazettes*. Whenever the
Abkarree or other sources of Revenues are to be
rented out notices should appear in them. The
Board hope that every effort will be made to render
the *Gazettes* really useful to the Public.9. Another point to which the Board wish to
call the particular attention of the Collectors is the
printing of important and valuable Official Records
for more convenient reference, as noticed by
Government in paragraph 10 of the Order already
quoted. The Board regret that, except in Ganjam
and Malabar, nothing has been done yet in this
respect, and the Collectors will call upon their
Treasury Deputies to prepare immediately lists of
such papers, and will submit the lists for the in-
formation of the Board.10. The enclosure No. 2 contains six Forms, A.
to F., of Registers, &c., to be kept by the Collec-
tors in connection with the Press. These Forms
have been filled up with hypothetical entries as

as to render them easily intelligible. The necessary blank Forms will therefore be printed in the Collector's Press, and it will be the duty of the Deputy Collector in charge of Treasury to see that these Registers are correctly filled up and not allowed to fall into arrear. They should be introduced from the beginning of the next official year. The Returns marked C. and F. only are to be despatched to the Board. The Statements of the operations of the Presses in the several Districts for the official year 1859-60, just expiring, should be submitted to the Board in the new Forms with a brief Report from the Collectors, and should be despatched by the end of May next. Future Reports should be sent by the 15th of May, the date prescribed by Government.

11. The Board trust that the instructions given in these Proceedings will be promptly attended to by the Deputy Collectors in charge of Treasuries, and that these Officers will take particular care that the Presses placed under their charge are efficiently worked and improved.

(A true Extract)

(Signed) J. D. SIM,
Secretary.

TO ALL COLLECTORS.

No. 212.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE, DATED
16TH JANUARY 1860.

Read again the Proceedings of Government, dated 20th September 1859, Revenue Department, No. 1269.

(In Con. 21st September 1859, No. 4725.)

The Board proceed to reply to the several points noticed by Government in the above Proceedings, and to apply for their instructions on such other points as call for them.

2. In paragraph 2 the Government, with reference to the Abstract given by the Board of the value of work performed by each District Press, enquire whether it was estimated by the same scale in all cases, as great variation is observable in the several Districts. It is believed by the Board that this value is estimated everywhere with reference to the Paper of Instructions furnished by the Superintendent of *Gazette* Press, which was circulated to the Collectors with the Board's Circular, dated 10th September 1856.

Circular Order If the value of the work done Book, page 83. in some Districts is much less than that of others, it must be owing to the more restricted operations of the Press. In some Districts the Establishment is small and the Press is confined to the Office work of the Collector. In others, as its operations are extended to other Departments, the work and its value are also considerably increased.

3. The Board, however, doubt whether the Paper of Instructions above alluded to can be of much use to the Collectors in calculating easily the value of work done. No fixed rates are given in it for each kind of work in a Foolscap page. It contains indeed the principles upon which the value of Printing is estimated at the Government Press Office, Madras. In paragraph 3 of this

paper it is stated that the rate at which the work is estimated here is 10 annas per 1,000 letters for 250 impressions; but the Table annexed to the 4th paragraph contains various rates for 250 copies ranging from 1 to 5 Rupees, with an addition of one-eighth for every additional 50 copies. Paragraph 6 points out the mode in which the number of letters in a page can be obtained approximately, and paragraphs 7 to 10 shew what number of letters a solid Foolscap page is supposed to contain, what would be its supposed cost, and how the cost would be reduced in leaded pages. A solid page, with these allowances, is considered worth Rupees 3-3. At the end of paragraph 8 the Rule given is that when pages are double-leaded and spaced between paragraphs still more widely a further proportionate reduction must be made. In paragraph 11 the principle laid down for Statements is that they are charged at a higher rate than plain matter. In respect to Blank Forms the value should be calculated (paragraph 12) with reference to the amount of labor their production involves.

4. However valuable this paper may be for the correct understanding of the general principles observed in estimating the value of printing, it is, in the Board's opinion, not one that can be readily acted upon in the Provinces without much difficulty and thought. What is wanted is a simple Table shewing the rates which are to be charged for a full page, plain and tabular, of Foolscap paper, which is the size for the most part used in the Provinces. The Board have, with reference to the rates charged in private Presses, framed the following Table of Rates for different languages, which appear to be moderate. If the Government approve of it, it may be circulated for the guidance of the Collectors. The paper furnished by the Superintendent will generally assist them in determining approximately the fraction of Foolscap page when a portion only is printed, or when a page consists of both plain and tabular matter.

Table for estimating the value of printing a full page of Foolscap spaced out in the usual way.

Description of Type.	PLAIN OR SOLID.				TABULAR FULL.			
	Up to 250 copies.	Above 250 up to 1,000, one-eighth to 100.	Up to 1,000, one-eighth to 100.	Above 1,000, one-eighth to 100, for each 100.	Up to 250 copies.	Above 250 up to 1,000, one-eighth to 100.	Up to 1,000, one-eighth to 100.	Above 1,000, one-eighth to 100.
English Small Pica	3	5 0	8 0	0 2 0	5 0 0	10 0	0 8 0	
" Long Primer	3	0 0	0 6 0	0 2 0	0 0 0	12 0	0 6 0	
Telugu Small Pica	3	0 0	0 4 0	0 2 0	4 0 0	9 0	0 4 0	
" Long Primer	3	0 0	0 5 0	0 2 0	5 0 0	10 0	0 5 0	
Tamil Small Pica	3	0 0	0 4 0	0 2 0	4 0 0	8 0	0 4 0	
" Long Primer	3	0 0	0 5 0	0 2 0	5 0 0	15 0	0 5 0	
Canarese Small Pica	3	0 0	0 6 0	0 2 0	6 0 0	18 0	0 6 0	
" Long Primer	3	0 0	0 7 0	0 2 0	7 0 0	20 0	0 7 0	
Malayalam Small Pica	3	0 0	0 6 0	0 2 0	6 0 0	18 0	0 6 0	
" Long Primer	3	0 0	0 7 0	0 2 0	7 0 0	24 0	0 7 0	

NOTE.—For half-tabular Statements the cost of plain matter with an addition of one-third should be charged. Thus, if the cost of a page of plain matter be 3-3 Rupees, the charge for a page of half-tabular will be Rupees 3-6-0. For very heavy work containing only headings across the page, a charge should be made, the charge would be Rupees 3-3-0.

5. With reference to paragraph 4 Collectors will be instructed to publish their *Gazettes* in future only in the vernacular of the District, and to give under the head of "Contents" in the last page a clear but concise abstract of each separate article.

6. As requested in paragraph 5 the Board beg to annex a list of the Officers in all Departments to whom the *Gazette* should, in their opinion, be supplied gratis. After it has been approved of by Government the Collectors will be directed to adhere to it. Even in Districts where there may be a number of Police Ameens, Salt and Sea Custom Superintendents, the number will not exceed 100.

LIST OF OFFICERS TO WHOM GAZETTES SHOULD BE SUPPLIED GRATIS.

Civil Judge	... 1
Sub-Judge	... 1
Sub-Collector	... 1
Head Assistant	... 1
Assistants (each)	... 1
District Engineer	... 1
Deputy Collectors in charge of Talooks or Salt Department (each)	... 1
Deputy Collectors in charge of Treasury	... 1
Collector's Serishtadar or Manager	... 1
Do. Head Clerk	... 1
Do. Accountant	... 1
Executive Officers, Department Public Works, in the District (each)	... 1
Military Pay-Master	... 1
Chaplain	... 1
Post-Master	... 1
Civil Surgeon	... 1
Commissariat Officer	... 1
Head Master of Zillah School	... 1
Sub-Inspectors of Schools in the District (each)	1
Tehsildars (each)	... 1
Talook Serishtadars (each)	... 1
Talook Muonsiffs (each)	... 1
Police Ameens or Heads of Police in independent charge of a Station (each)	... 1
Superintendents or Ameens of Salt (each)	... 1
Superintendents of Sea Custom (each)	... 1
Superintendent of Police	... 1
Assistants Do. (each)	... 1
Chief Secretary to Government	... 1
Secretary to Government, Revenue Dept.	... 1
Secretary to the Board of Revenue	... 1
Head Serishtadar to Do.	... 1
Registrar to the Sudder Court	... 1
Chief Engineer	... 1
Accountant-General	... 1
Civil Auditor	... 1
Other Collectors (each)	... 1

7. The Board acknowledge the concession granted by Government in paragraph 6 respecting *Gazettes* subscribed for by the registered Heads of Villages and Karnams. The Board trust that this will prove the means of encouraging a wider circulation of the *Gazettes* in the Districts, and thereby diffusing much useful information among the people.

8. Adverting to paragraph 7 the Board observe that the rates of subscription for the District *Gazettes* range from 1 to 4 annas per mensem, and in three Districts the *Gazettes* are published only fortnightly. For the sake of uniformity, and for other obvious reasons, the Board propose to instruct the Collectors to publish their *Gazettes*

weekly on every Saturday without fail. The Board think that the rate of subscription should be so moderate as to encourage the largest possible number of the inhabitants of each District to make use of the paper. The paper is published chiefly for the use of Public Officers in the Districts, and is confined almost entirely to pure official matters; and it is a great object gained if it is widely circulated among the people concerned in its contents. On such considerations the Board think that a rate of 3 annas per month for subscribers other than the village servants, and 2 annas for the village servants, will be suitable. A higher rate than 3 annas per mensem to private individuals will probably deter subscribers, as they have also to bear the cost of postage. The reduced rate of 2 annas, without payment of postage, to village servants, will, it may be expected, induce many to subscribe. Spare copies will be charged at 1 anna each. The Board submit the proposition for the approval of Government.

9. The Board are of the same opinion as expressed by Government in paragraph 9, that much useless matter is often published in the *Gazettes*. The attention of the Collectors will be drawn to this point. In view to useful information being published in all the *Gazettes* periodically on a uniform principle, the Board have prepared a set of forms of Tabular Statements which they annex.

* In MS. They are ten* in number, of which two are weekly and nine monthly. In each issue three Statements may be published. The labor of composing these Statements every month can be saved by allowing the forms once composed to stand, and they will then require only the alteration of the figures. The Board think that the publication of such Statements will not only be found useful in the District in many respects, but also secure the observance of system and regularity in the transaction of public business. They, however, submit these Forms for the consideration and approval of Government. Besides these periodical Statements they also propose to instruct the Collectors to publish in their *Gazettes* notices of all intended Government sales of land, and also the results of such sales, and other similar information of public importance which may occur to them.

10. Adverting to paragraph 13 the Board have prepared a set of forms of Registers to be kept by the Collectors in connexion with the Press. The forms are so devised that their totals may, without intermediate calculation, form the entries for the annual Statements. Imaginary entries have been made in them to render them so clearly intelligible that there may be no excuse for mistakes. Of the first five forms copy of only one, marked C., is intended to be sent to the Board, which is the same as the Form No. 1 furnished by Government. The last Return, marked F., is to be prepared in the Collector's Office from the Registers D. and E., and despatched to the Board to enable them to compile the Statement No. 2 prescribed by Government. As these forms are, however, to be circulated to the Collectors with a Circular

Enclosure 2. to be prepared after the receipt of the reply of Government to these Proceedings on several other points, the Board think it proper to submit them also for the approval of Government.

11. In the instructions set down at the foot of Statement No. 1 it is stated that the value in column 9 should include the subscription price for both the free and payment copies. The object of this is not apparent. The Board consider that the column in question should simply shew, as in other cases, the actual value of the printing of the *Gazettes* calculated according to the Table of Rates, and they beg to be informed if they are correct in this opinion.

12. In the foot-note of Statement No. 2, furnished by Government, column 7 is required to include the value of the paper actually used during the year. The Board are of opinion that the cost of the paper which is supplied by each Department, whether Revenue, Judicial, or any other, for which work is performed, does not properly form a part of the Press Contingent charges. It is supplied from time to time, as occasion arises, from the general Stock purchased for the use of each Department, and the cost of the paper expended is included in the general Sadirwardi charges. The inclusion of a portion of this in the Press Contingent charges will unnecessarily swell this last item, and will not represent the *bona fide* charge of the Press. The orders of Government are requested on this point.

13. Immediately after the receipt of the instruction of Government on the several points noticed in these Proceedings a Circular containing full instructions will be issued to the Collectors on the subject with all the forms, and with such other orders as may appear necessary.

(A true Extract)

(Sd) W. HUBLETON,
Sub-Secretary.

To T. PYCROFT, Esq.,
Chief Secretary to Govt.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

Read the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue :—

Replying to several points noticed by Government in their Proceedings of the 20th September 1859, Revenue Department, No 1269, relative to the working of the Collectorate Presses, and submitting for approval a set of Tabular Statements proposed to be published in the District *Gazettes*, and another set of forms of Registers to be kept by the Collectors in connection with the Press.

ORDER THEREON, 28TH MARCH 1860, No. 473.

In these Proceedings the Board reply to the several remarks of Government in their Review* of the Annual Report on the working of the District Presses for 1857-58.

* Proceedings dated 20th September 1860, No. 1269.

(Here enter 16th January 1860, No. 212.)

2. In paragraphs 3 and 4 the Board point out that the Table of Rates for Order Book, page 83. [†] Board's Circular valuing Printing furnished to Collectors in September 1856, [†] is not one that can be used in the Provinces without much difficulty, and propose another in lieu. This latter, which values the work at so much for an entire Foolscap page, without any measuring and but little calculation, is certainly simpler and easier to use than the one formerly ordered, and the Government authorize its adoption accordingly.

3. The list of Officers to whom it is proposed to furnish District *Gazettes* gratis, appended to paragraph 6 of the Board's Proceedings, is approved with a few exceptions, *viz.*, Collector's Accountant, Sub-Inspectors of Schools, Talook Serishtadars and Chief Secretary to Government. The copy furnished to the Deputy Collector in charge of the Treasury will generally be filed and kept in the Accountant's Department, and a separate copy for the latter is not necessary; there will seldom be anything in the *Gazettes* that the Sub-Inspector of Schools requires to know; and the Tehsildar's copy must be available for the whole Talook Establishment, inclusive of Serishtadars.

4. In paragraph 8 the Board propose—

1st.—That the *Gazette* in every District be published every Saturday.

2ndly.—That 3 annas per mensem for Subscribers other than village servants, and 2 annas for village servants, be fixed as the subscription for the *Gazettes*; and

3rdly.—The spare copies be charged at 1 anna each.

These rates are approved.

5. The Government see no objection to the periodical publication of Statements, of which the Board submit forms. A few suggestions occur for the improvement of the forms; these will be communicated to the Board in a separate Memorandum for their consideration.

6. The forms of Registers alluded to in paragraph 10 of the Board's Proceedings are approved.

7. With reference to paragraph 11 the Government observe that it is in column 10 and not 9 of Statement No. 1 that they desire the subscription for the free copies of the District *Gazette* to be included. They still adhere to that mode of valuation, for to arrive at a correct financial result of the working of the Presses, the *Gazettes*, as well as every work, should be charged to Government in the same manner as is done to private individuals.

8. The Government concur in the opinion expressed by the Board in paragraph 12, that the value of paper should be excluded from Press Contingent charges.

9. The other parts of the Board's Proceedings require no special remarks and are approved.

(True Extract)

(Sd) J. D. BOUDILLON,
Secretary to Government

ENCLOSURE No. 1.

FORMS OF STATEMENTS AND RETURNS TO BE PUBLISHED IN THE DISTRICT GAZETTES

To be published weekly.

A.

Tamil, Telugu, and Mahomedan Calendar for the week from *to October 1859.*

ENGLISH.		Tamil Alpisy.	Telugu Carthiga.	Mahomedan Hizara 1267.	Holidays to be granted to the Cutcherry.	In what Stations the Collector's Cutcherry will be held if on Circuit.
October.	Day of the Week.	1	2	3	4	5

NOTE.—The above particulars to be given from Sunday to Saturday.

B.

*Arrivals and Departures in the several Ports of the District of South Arcot during the week
from _____ to *October 1859.*

Ports.	Ship's Name.	Tonnage.	Commanders.	Where to or from	Passengers.	
					1	2

To be published monthly.

C.

Return of Cultivation and Rain-fall in North Arcot up to August 1859, Fusli 1269.

TALOOKS.	FUSLI 1269.		FUSLI. 1268.		RAIN-FALL.		Remarks about state of season and sanitary condition of the District.
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Inches.	Tenths.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Total Talooks...							
Particulars.							
Dry	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wet	...	...	...	...	...	...
Garden							

D.

Return of Prices of Grain and other Articles in North Arcot for August 1859,

ARTICLES.	Per.	PRICES IN THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS.				Average Price of the whole District.	
		Vellore.	Wallajahpet.	Sholinghur.	Palamanair.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	

E

Statement shewing the Demand, Collection, and Balance of the several sources of Revenue in the different Talooks of North Arcot up to August 1859.

Talooks.	Demand both Current and Arrears.	Collection both Current and Arrears.	Balance.	Percentage of Columns 3 to 2.
1	2	3	4	5

F.

Abstract shewing the state of Business in the Tulooks in the Revenue Department for October 1859.

6

Statement of Salt transactions in South Arcot for October 1859.

H.

*Statement shewing the Quantity and Value of Goods exported and imported at the Ports of South Africa for
October 1859.*

From	To	Description of Goods.	Weight or Measure, &c.	Quantity.	Value.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
		Exports.				
		Imports.				

I.

Return of Vaccination in North Arcot for October 1859.

Talooks.	Name of the Vaccinator.	NUMBER VACCINATED.			
		Successful.	Unsuccessful.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	

J.

*Memorandum shewing the number of In and Out-Patients in the Civil Dispensary at Cuddalore for
October 1859.*

Diseases.	Remained and admitted.	IN-PATIENTS.				Remained and admitted.	OUT-PATIENTS.			
		Cured.	Discharged.	Dead.	Remaining.		Cured.	Discharged.	Dead.	Remaining.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11

ENCLOSURE NO. 2.

A.

REGISTER of the work done in 1859-60, in the Collectorate Press of South Arcot, on account of different Departments, and its value.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Office work, excluding District Gazettes and Selections from the Records for which separate heads will be opened in this Register.

Date.	Number.	Description of Papers.	What Language.	QUANTITY OF WORK DONE IN FOOLSCAP PAGES.		Number of Copies struck off.	REMARKS.
				Plain.	Tabular.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
MAY 1859.							
1st	1	Circular to Tehsildars	Tam.	3	...	30	Plain.
2nd	2	Notification to Village Officers	Do.	1	1	250	English, @ 2½ Rs. 85
5th	3 to 7	Jamabandi blank Statements from Nos. 1 to 5	Do.	...	11	100	21 Tamil, " 2 " 42
7th	8	Blank Forms of D, C, and B Statements for Talooks	Do.	...	4	50	Re. ... 127
8th	9	Report to the Board	Eng.	20	5	15	
10th	10 to 12	Blank Forms of Pay Abstract, Treasury Certificates, and Rain Registers	Do.	...	6	30	7½ English, full, @ 5 Rs. 37-8
12th	13	Blank Forms of Price Lists	Do.	...	2½	5	10½ " blank " 3 " 31-8
13th	14	Advertisement for sale of land	Tam.	1	...	20	1 Tamil, full " 2½ " 2-8
14th	15 & 16	Jamabandi Statements Nos. 6 and 7	Eng.	...	2	24	13 " blank " 2 " 36-0
15th	17	Envelopes addressed to different Authorities	Do.	...	4	150	107-8
17th	18	Hukoomnamah	Tam.	10	...	20	
19th	19	Notifications in the Imam Department	Eng.	5½	½	20	Total ... 234-8
22nd	20 to 24	Circulars, Notifications, Season Reports, Miscellaneous Letters Nos. 1 and 2	Tamil and Eng.	6	2	120	
23rd	25 & 26	Village Account Nos. 1 and 2	Tam.	...	3	1,000	
27th	27	Letters to the Board	Eng.	5	...	15	
28th	28	Notifications to Village Officers	Tam.	1	...	250	
31st	29	Circulars to Tehsildars	Do.	2	...	50	
		Total ...		55	37		
JUNE.							
1st	1	Blank Forms of Village Accounts No. 3	Tam.	...	2	1,000	
3rd	2	Advertisements	Eng.	3	...	25	
5th	3	Letters to the Board and so on for each month	Do.	15	...	10	

NOTE.—In the same manner all the other months of the year should follow the above. A fresh number should commence at the beginning of each month and a total should be made for the month. In the Remark column the estimated value of the work done in the month should be inserted immediately after the close of the month. In the same Register pages should be separately allotted for as many Departments as there are in the District. In respect to the Department from which cash is collected for the work done the Remark column should shew the amount previously due, the amount of demand in the month, the amount collected, and the balance still due as shewn in the next page in the case of Engineers.

Department. The Departments and other Heads which should be distinct from the Revenue Department Office-work will be generally as follows:—

Judicial Department.

Engineer „

Military „

Medical „

Telegraph „

Postal „

District *Gazettes*.—Selections from Records.

In Column 3 should be specified whether the issue is ordinary or extraordinary.

Sundry Receipts in cash.—This collections made by the sale of materials and any publications.

Private work including Advertisements in the *Gazette*. In Column 3 the name of the individual from whom work is received should also be stated in addition to the description of paper given by him.

Engineer Department.

Date.	Number.	Description of Papers	What Language.	Quantity of work done in Footscap Pages.			Number of Copies struck off.	REMARKS.
				Plain.	Tabular.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	•
May 1859.								
10th	1	Notifications respecting laborers ...	Tam.	1	...	25	Amount due	
12th	2	Blank forms for Progress Report ...	Eng.	...	8	50	May.	
14th	3	Ditto of Pay Abstracts ...	Ditto	...	5	50	Plain.	
21st	4 & 5	Ditto of Rain Registers and Reports ...	Ditto	12	10	45	12 English, @ 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ Rs.	30-0
230th	6	Rules for the guidance of Sub-Overseers ...	Tam.	4	...	50	5 Tamil, @ 2 „	10-0
							40-0	
							Tabular.	
							109-0	
							146-8	
							Collected.	
							15th July ... 70	
							25th „ ... 25	
							95-0	
							Balance... 51-8	

LIST of distribution of District "Gazettes" to Public Officers without payment.

Numbers.	Officers.	Numbers.	Officers.
<i>In the District.</i>		<i>In the District.</i>	
1	Deputy Collector in charge of Treasury.	25	Serishtadar of Vellapoorum.
2	Collector's Serishtadar.	26	Tehsildar of Trevullore.
3	Do. Head Clerk.	27	Serishtadar of Do.
4	Do. Accountant.	28	Tehsildar of Trivady.
5	Sub-Collector.	29	Serishtadar of Do.
6	Head Assistant Do.	30	Tehsildar of Cuddalore.
7	Assistant Do.	31	Serishtadar of Do.
8	Deputy Collectors.	32	Tehsildar of Chellumbarum.
9	Civil Judge.	33	Serishtadar of Do.
10	District Engineer.	34	Tehsildar of Munnargoody.
11	Executive Engineers.	35	Serishtadar of Do.
12	Pay-Master.	36	Tehsildar of Cullacoorchy.
13	Chaplain.	<i>Beyond the District.</i>	
14	Post-Master.	37	Secretary to Government, R. D.
15	Zillah Surgeon.	38	Secretary to the Board of Revenue.
16	Commissariat Officer.	39	Chief Engincer, D. P. W.
17	Inspector of Schools.	40	Accountant-General.
18	Tehsildars.	41	Civil Auditor.
19	Serishtadar of Chaitput.	42	Collector of Tanjore.
20	Tehsildar of Tindevanum.	43	Do. " Trichinopoly.
21	Serishtadar of Do.	44	Do. " Chingleput.
22	Tehsildar of Trinamallie.	45	Do. " Salem.
23	Serishtadar of Do.	So on if supplied to any other Collectors in exchange for <i>Gazettes</i> furnished by them.	
24	Tehsildar of Vellapoorum.		

B. *LIST of distribution of "Gazette" on the payment with the amount collected from the Subscribers in South Africa in 1859-60.*

Note.—The subscriptions of two and one annas here entered should be two and three annas respectively, as they were finally proposed by the Board and sanctioned by Government. This being a mere specimen term the rates given are not altered.

ABSTRACT of the distribution of "Gazette" on payment.

Month.			Number on full pay- ment.		Month.			Number on full pay- ment.	
			1	2				1	2
			3	4				3	4
May	1859	...	Remaining in the be- ginning of the month		15	3			
July	„	...	Subscribed	...	1	0			
					16	3			
August	„	...	Subscribed	...	1	0			
					17	3			
December	„	...	Discontinued	...	1	0			
					16	3			
January	1860	...	Subscribed	...	2	0			
					18	3			
Do.	„	...	Discontinued	...	1	0			
					17	3			
March	„	...	Subscribed	...	0	1			
					17	4			

C. *ABSTRACT: Statement showing the operations of the Press in Suhit Arcot in each month of the year 1859-60.*

Month.	REVENUE DEPARTMENT.		DISTRICT GAZETTE.						SELECTIONS FROM THE RECORDS.						JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.			OTHER PUBLIC OFFICES.			TOTAL OF GOVERNMENT WORK.			PRIVATE WORK.			TOTAL.			
	Office work.		Number of copies.			On payment.			Value in Rupees.			Number of Papers.			Value in Rupees.			Number of Papers.			Value in Rupees.			Number of Papers.			Value in Rupees.			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27			
May 1859	29	234	8	0	4	180	60	12	72	252	30	0	0	264	8	0	15	62	0	0	20	250	3	0	69	576	8	0		
June	30	240	0	0	4	180	60	12	72	252	20	0	0	260	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	71	596	8	0
July	"	199	4	0	5	225	64	12	76	301	25	0	0	324	4	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	34	260	0	0
August	"	51	274	0	0	180	69	12	90	260	25	0	0	209	0	0	1	61	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	35	328	4	0
September	"	27	190	8	0	5	225	69	12	80	305	25	0	0	215	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	394	1	0
October	"	29	230	12	0	4	180	69	12	80	260	20	0	0	250	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	33	225	8	0
November	"	42	227	4	0	4	180	68	12	80	260	30	0	0	1	94	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	43	393	12	0
December	"	30	245	0	0	5	225	68	12	80	305	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	47	351	4	0	
January 1860	"	35	251	0	0	4	180	64	12	76	255	22	8	0	0	0	0	275	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	59	391	0	0	
February	"	25	200	0	0	4	180	69	12	80	250	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	320	8	0	0	
March	"	37	291	12	0	5	225	69	16	84	309	20	0	0	1	76	0	0	1	39	0	0	0	0	0	0	37	358	0	0
April	"	32	280	4	0	4	180	63	16	84	264	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	53	455	12	0	
Total	"	395	2,864	4	0	62	2,340	792	152	944	3,281	322	8	0	3	270	0	0	3,456	12	0	0	37	522	0	0	542	4,374	12	0
																										17	197	0	0	
																										559	4,571	12	0	

Particulars of other Public Offices given in Columns 16 and 17

No.	Rs. A. P.	No.	Rs. A. P.	No.	Rs. A. P.	No.	Rs. A. P.	No.	Rs. A. P.	No.	Rs. A. P.	No.	Rs. A. P.	No.	Rs. A. P.	No.	Rs. A. P.	No.	Rs. A. P.	No.	Rs. A. P.	No.	Rs. A. P.					
May 1860	Engineer's Department	6	109	0	0	6	40	0	0	8	92	0	0	250	0	0	3	19	0	0	10	157	8	0				
	Engineer's Telegraph	ditto	0	0	0	ditto	0	0	0	ditto	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
	Engineer's Postal	ditto	0	0	0	ditto	0	0	0	ditto	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					
August	Engineer's Military	ditto	0	0	0	ditto	0	0	0	ditto	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					
October	Engineer's Military	ditto	0	0	0	ditto	0	0	0	ditto	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					
December	Engineer's Military	ditto	0	0	0	ditto	0	0	0	ditto	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					
February	Postal Telegraph	ditto	0	0	0	ditto	0	0	0	ditto	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					
Total																									37	572	0	0

(To be entered in the copy furnished to the Board of Revenue.)

No.	Rs. A. P.	No.	Rs. A. P.	No.	Rs. A. P.	No.	Rs. A. P.	No.	Rs. A. P.
Engineer's Department	...	ditto	...	ditto	...	ditto	...	ditto	...
Military	...	ditto	...	ditto	...	ditto	...	ditto	...
Telegraph	...	ditto	...	ditto	...	ditto	...	ditto	...
Postal	...	ditto	...	ditto	...	ditto	...	ditto	...

Note.—This should be filled up after the close of every month from the Form A and B, from which all information necessary is obtainable to fill up the Return. In Column 16 of this Statement the value of District Gazette, calculated according to the Table of Rates, should be inserted and not the amount of subscription as required in the form furnished by Government. The Return should be closed immediately after the transactions of the last month of the year are filled up. A copy of this will be No. 1 to be sent to the Board with the Collector's Press Report. At the foot of the copy furnished to the Board it will be sufficient to show on account of "other Public Offices" only the number of papers and the value of work done for each Department during the year as shown above. In the Board's copy the particulars of Selections printed in the year should be entered on the back as shown on the back of this Statement.

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PARTICULARS for Column 11 of the Statement of the Selections from the Records of the District
printed to be entered in the Statement sent to the Board of Revenue.

Number.	Description of the Papers.	Number of Pages.	Number of Copies struck off.
1	2	3	4
1	Survey Report of the District, dated 15th October 1814	50	70
2	Correspondence relating to the settlement of the western Poddams in the District	47	100
3	Correspondence relating to the revision of Assessment	38	50
.	Total	135	220

D. *STATEMENT showing the Receipts in each month during 1859-60 on account of the Press in South Africa.*

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STATEMENT showing the Charges on account of the Press Department in 1859-60.

FROM PUBLIC FUNDS AND DEDUCTIONS MADE IN THE ESTABLISHMENT. FROM ACTUAL CASH KEPT IN DEPOSIT.

ACCOUNT of Receipts and Charges of the Press in South Arcot for 1859 and 1860.

		Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Amount of Cash balance in deposit at the end of last year brought forward	...	105 9 0	
Actual Receipts during the year as per particulars shewn in enclosure No. 1 on the other side	...	863 7 0	
<i>Deduct Charges from the above.</i>		969 0 0	
Extra Establishment	...	51 11 0	
Sadirwardi	...	20 14 0	
Repairs of Press Materials	...	9 4 0	
Purchase of Stock	...	81 13 0	
	...	81 0 0	
		112 13 0	
Cash Balance in deposit	...	856 3 0	
RECEIPTS AND CHARGES FROM THE GENERAL FUNDS.			
<i>To reductions in the Establishment.</i>			
Revenue Department	...	999 0 0	
Judicial Ditto	...	290 0 0	
		1,289 0 0	
<i>By Charges.</i>			
Fixed Establishment	...	1,020 0 0	
Sadirwardi	...	57 9 0	
Repair of Press Materials	...	28 6 0	
Purchase of Stock	...	120 0 0	
		1,255 15 0	

ENCLOSURE No. 1.

Demand, Collection, and Balance on account of the Press.

ITEM.	1	2	3	4	5	6	Balance brought forward from the last year's account.	Demand in the year.	Total.	Collected in the year.	Balance.
							Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Engineer Department	...	37 8 0	157 8 0	195 0 0	140 0 0	55 0 0					
Telegraph Ditto	...	25 0 0	105 0 0	130 0 0	100 0 0	30 0 0					
Postal Ditto	...	15 0 0	112 0 0	127 0 0	120 0 0	7 0 0					
Military Ditto	147 8 0	147 8 0	147 8 0	.....				
Private Ditto	...	25 0 0	92 6 0	117 6 0	82 0 0	35 6 0					
Subscription for District Gazettes	...	3 1 0	276 7 0	279 8 0	259 15 0	19 9 0					
Sundry Receipts	14 0 0	14 0 0	14 0 0	.....				
		110 9 0	904 13 0	1,010 8 0	863 7 0	146 15 0					

ENCLOSURE No. 2.

VALUE of Stock on hand on 30th April 1860.

Number.	Stock.	Value.
1	Columbian Press (Iron) ...	500
1	Wooden Press ...	125
1	Hand Press ...	50
Ibs. 265	English Types ...	800
," 300	Tamil Types ...	820
8	Benches ...	24
6	Tables ...	30
1	Book-binding Press ...	68
1	Iron Ink-stand ...	65
4	Chases ...	28
	Sundry Articles ...	100
	Total ...	1,575

Government of Bengal.

Report on the experimental Cultivation of the Quiniferous Cinchona in British Sikkim.

From T. ANDERSON, Esq., M. D., Officiating Superintendent, Botanic Gardens, Calcutta, to H. BELL, Esq., Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal,--(No. 10, dated Darjeeling, the 6th August 1862.)

SIR,—I HAVE the honor to submit a Report on the experiment of cultivating the Quiniferous Cinchona, in British Sikkim, from the 24th March until the 1st August. The Report shews that the experiment was actually commenced on the 27th May, on which day there were 211 plants of the different species of Cinchona, and that on the 1st August there were in all 1,611 plants in the Nursery.

Report on the Cultivation of the Quiniferous Cinchona, in British Sikkim, from the 24th March to the 1st August 1862.

The plants of Cinchona which had been collected in the Botanic Gardens, Calcutta, from Java and Ootacamund, as well as those raised from seeds in the Botanic Gardens during the previous year, were sent by Railway to Sahelgunge on the 24th March in charge of Mr. Thomas Stubbs, a European Gardener, accompanied by two Malces from the Botanic Gardens. All the plants were contained in thirteen Wardian cases. Some of the plants were in earthen, others in bamboo pots; almost all those of *Cinchona Succirubra* were planted in the soil contained in the cases. The following Table shews the number

of plants of each species despatched from Calcutta on the above date:—

Table No. 1. shewing the number of species of Cinchona sent to Darjeeling on 24th March 1862.

NAME OF SPECIES.	No. of Plants.	No. of Seedlings.	Total of Plants and Seedlings.
<i>Cinchona Succirubra</i> ...	84	...	84
," <i>Calisaya</i> ...	5	...	5
," <i>Nitida</i> ...	56	...	56
," <i>Micrantha</i> ...	42	...	42
," <i>Peruviana</i> ...	2	...	2
," <i>Pahudiana</i> ...	54	548	602
," <i>Species Ignota</i> ...	6	...	6
Grand Total ...	249	548	797

No delay occurred at Sahelgunge; the plants were taken by the small Ferry Steamer across the Ganges to Caragolah Ghaut. They remained there until the afternoon of the 29th March. The distance from Caragolah Ghaut to Purneah, twenty-four miles, was performed very slowly. Some of the Wardian cases started from Caragolah on the afternoon of the 29th, not arriving at Purneah till noon on the 31st. This delay was caused by the inefficient Coolies provided for the transport of the cases. Many of them were children of twelve and fourteen years of age, who were not even tall enough to lift the cases from the ground. The result was that eighteen hours after the plants had started from Caragolah Ghaut, I found two of the cases at distances of four and six miles from Caragolah Ghaut fully exposed to the burning heat of the sun, the Coolies lying by them completely exhausted. Two carts were procured from a neighbouring village, but this

means of conveyance was so slow that twenty hours more elapsed before the cases reached Purneah. The plants arrived flaccid and drooping from the effects of the exposure and the jolting ; but, with a single exception, they all recovered before they left Purneah. At Purneah some delay occurred, but this I did not regret, as Mr. Robinson availed himself of it to procure a party of strong Dhanga Coolies who most materially assisted in getting the cases over the next long stage of forty miles to Kissengunge. The cases left Purneah on the 1st April, and arrived at Kissengunge on the evening of the 2nd. They reached Punkabarree, at the foot of the Hills, on the 7th April, four days after leaving Kissengunge. After two days the plants were removed to Kursieng, which I had fixed on as the most suitable place for keeping them until arrangements could be made for their final disposal. The cases reached Kursieng on the 9th, and were at once placed in the square of the barracks used as rest houses for the European Troops proceeding to Darjeeling. These barracks are about 4,500 feet above the level of the Sea. When the plants were carefully examined, on their arrival at Kursieng, eight were found to have perished since their departure from Calcutta. This is exclusive of casualties among the seedlings of *C. Pahudiana*. I look on this as a very small mortality, considering what the plants had undergone since leaving Calcutta. Mr. Stubbs deserves great credit for the unremitting attention he bestowed on the plants, and for the care with which he carried out my orders to give the plants as much air and as little water as possible. The exposure of the plants to air and light, and all changes of the weather was commenced soon after their arrival at Kursieng, and, after a few days' gradual inuring, they were left exposed night and day with great benefit to all the species.

While the Cinchona plants were left at Kursieng under the care of Mr. Stubbs, I was engaged in exploring the forests, in the neighbourhood of Darjeeling, for a suitable site for the permanent Nursery. I hoped to procure land near enough to Darjeeling to allow of the permanent propagating house and a temporary dwelling for the European Gardener being erected within two months. This I soon discovered was quite impossible, as all the land within several miles of Darjeeling had been purchased for the cultivation of tea, and that whatever piece of Government land I might select, a new road must be made to it before any buildings could be commenced. The nearest and most suitable tract of land I could obtain lay on the slopes of Sinchal, extending to the River Teesta, and which contained suitable land from heights of from 800 feet above the Sea to 8,800, the summit of Sinchal. The nearest point of this tract which had not been acquired by private individuals was not less than ten miles from Darjeeling, and was quite inaccessible from the dense forest with which it was covered. I was thus forced to seek for some temporary accommodation for the Cinchona plants. After consulting with Captain Fitzgerald, the Executive Engineer, it was agreed that the best plan would be to convert one of the empty Officers' quarters at Sinchal into a temporary propagating house, and to make over another as the dwelling house of the European Gardener. Two rooms were accordingly thrown into one, and a glazed roof substituted for

the wooden one. A plan for heating the atmosphere of the house and for affording bottom heat to the plants was contrived. This was done by blocking up the chimney of the room and carrying the smoke and heated air through a horizontal flue of masonry, which, after passing through the room, ends in a short chimney outside. The plants were brought to Sinchal on the 5th May ; they suffered more during the short journey of twenty miles from Kursieng to Sinchal than they did on the way from Calcutta to Kursieng. A serious accident occurred to the case containing the seedlings of *C. Pahudiana* ; by the stumbling of one of the eight Coolies carrying the case it was upset, and all the plants were, more or less, uprooted. Although they were immediately replanted by Mr. Stubbs, and the case containing them was left for nine days near the spot where the accident happened under the care of an experienced Native Gardener, not one of them survived. On the 27th May the Conservatory was completed, and the Cinchona plants were at once moved into it from the room where they had been placed on their arrival at Sinchal. All had suffered greatly from the effects of their long journey and the unavoidable delay in preparing proper accommodation for them. There is, however, a very marked difference in the loss between the plants from Java and those from Ootacamund. Out of fifty-nine plants obtained from Java only one death occurred, while of the 170 plants from Ootacamund no less than thirty were completely lost. This difference in the healthiness of the plants from the two places becomes more striking when it is known that the plants from Java were brought by Coolies from the mountains in the interior of that Island to Batavia and thence by Steamer to Calcutta ; while those from Ootacamund were transported in twelve hours by Railway over most of the land journey, and the sea voyage only lasted three days. The plants from Java were in addition exposed for two months longer than the others to the confinement of small pots and Wardian cases as they arrived in Calcutta two months before them.

The following Table shews the stock of Cinchona plants on the 1st June, and the number of deaths in each species from the time of their leaving Calcutta :—

Table II. shewing condition of Cinchona Plants from 24th March to 1st June.

NAME OF SPECIES.	Loss of Plants.	Loss of Seedlings.	Total of Losses.	Plants remaining.	Seedlings remaining.	Total of Plants and Seedlings.
<i>Cinchona Succirubra</i>	10	...	10	74	...	74
" <i>Calisaya</i> *	None.	...	None.	5	...	5
" <i>Nitida</i>	15	...	15	41	...	41
" <i>Micrantha</i>	9	...	9	33	...	33
" <i>Peruviana</i>	None.	...	None.	2	...	2
" <i>Pahudiana</i> *	1	548	549	33	None.	33
" <i>Species Ignota</i>	3	...	3	3	...	3
Grand Total	38	548	586	211	None.	211

The plants of the species marked * were obtained from Java. The seedlings of *C. Pahudiana* were raised in the Calcutta Botanic Gardens.

During the month of June the propagation of all the species, except *C. Pahudiana*, was successfully prosecuted, and the number of deaths was reduced to seven. The process of layering was the only method followed, and by it young well-rooted plants were procured in from twenty-one to thirty days, in the case *C. Succirubra*, *C. Nitida*, and *C. Micrantha*. The plants of *C. Pahudiana* could easily have been artificially propagated, but as they were all finely formed plants raised from seed, I was unwilling to do anything that might interfere with their attaining their full development, the more so as I had a large quantity of apparently good seed which I had sown in the end of May. The only seedlings among the other species were the few plants raised in the Botanic Gardens, Calcutta, and of these none were layered.

During June a few of the seeds of *C. Pahudiana* germinated. On the 1st July the return of the stock of all the species was as follows:—

Table III. showing number of Plants of *Cinchona* on 1st July 1862.

NAME OF SPECIES.	Loss of Plants since 1st June.	Increase of Plants since 1st June.	Increase of Seedlings since 1st June.	Total increase of Plants and Seedlings.	Total of Plants and Seedlings on 1st July.
<i>Cinchona Succirubra</i>	3	36		36	107
" <i>Calisaya</i>	None.	1		1	6
" <i>Nitida</i>	2	9		9	48
" <i>Micrantha</i>	2	7		7	38
" <i>Peruviana</i>	None.	None.	None.	0	0
" <i>Pahudiana</i>	0	0	486	486	536
" <i>Species Ignota</i>	0	0	None.	0	3
Grand Total	7	63	486	639	743

In the following month, July, the increase was much greater, both by layers and seed. All the plants made a considerable growth and had acquired a much healthier appearance. On the 1st August most of the seedlings of *C. Pahudiana* had their two pairs of leaves well developed, and a few had formed their third pair.

This last Table is the return of the plants on the 1st August drawn up in the same manner as Table III:—

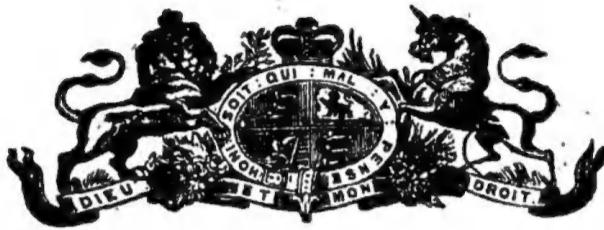
Table IV. showing the number of *Cinchona* Plants on 1st August.

NAME OF SPECIES.	Remaining on 1st July.	Loss of Plants since 1st July.	Increase of Plants since 1st July.	Increase of Seedlings since 1st July.	Total Plants and Seedlings since 1st July.	Total Increase of Plants and Seedlings since 1st July.	Total Plants and Seedlings on 1st August.
<i>Cinchona Succirubra</i>	107	1	32	32	32	136	
" <i>Calisaya</i>	6	None.	2	2	2	2	8
" <i>Nitida</i>	48	0	28	28	18	61	
" <i>Micrantha</i>	38	2	0	0	0	0	42
" <i>Peruviana</i>	2	None.	2	2	2	2	4
" <i>Pahudiana</i>	536	0	None.	816	816	816	1,353
" <i>Species Ignota</i>	3	0	2	2	3	3	5
Grand Total	743	3	57	816	871	871	1,611

The rate of propagation will increase every month as in periods varying from three to six weeks; the new plants are ready to be artificially propagated in their turn, while the many shoots made by the plants that have already yielded new plants are likewise available for layers or cuttings.

On leaving Calcutta in March I placed four plants of *C. Pahudiana* and two of *C. Succirubra* under the charge of Mr. Scott, Head Gardener, Botanic Gardens, with directions to treat them like any other tropical plant, but to keep them in a rather shaded part of the Gardens. I was also obliged to leave fourteen cuttings of *C. Succirubra*, three of *C. Nitida*, and one of *C. Micrantha*, in the cutting beds of the Botanic Gardens. I received a Report on the condition of all these plants on the 22nd July. Up to that date the losses had been two plants of *C. Pahudiana*, eight cuttings of *C. Succirubra*, and the cutting of *C. Micrantha*. The two plants of *C. Succirubra* were in good health, one of them was then eighteen inches in height, and the stem immediately above the ground was one inch and six-tenths in thickness, while the leaves average six to ten inches in length and from five to seven inches in breadth.

The climate of Calcutta does not seem to be too hot for this species by far the most valuable of all the Cinchoneæ.



SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1862.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE will henceforward be published, weekly or twice a week, according to circumstances, containing such Official Papers and Information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on a payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or twelve Rupees if sent by Post.

No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the GAZETTE, will be included in the SUPPLEMENT. For such Orders and Notifications the body of the GAZETTE must be looked to as heretofore.

Government of India, Public Works Department.

Progress Report of Plate-laying in the Agra and Benares Districts for the Month of August 1862.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY, NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

AGRA DISTRICT, MAIN LINE B.

Progress Report of Plate-laying for the Month ending 31st August 1862.

STATIONS.	Total distance miles.	Linked in miles.	Completed miles.	REMARKS.
Junction to Burhun Station ...	8. 87	8. 87	8. 87	
Burhun Station to Julysur Road Station ...	8. 14	8. 14	8. 14	
Julysur Road Station to Hattrass Road Station ...	12. 40	12. 40	12. 40	
Hattrass Road Station to Palee Station ...	10. 10	0. 30	0. 30	Progress limited by supply of Sleepers.
Palee Station to end of District ...	4. 89	.....	.....
	41. 40	29. 71	29. 71	
Sidings ...	2. 05	0. 30	0. 30	No points and crossings.
Total ...	46. 45	30. 01	30. 01	

(Signed) GEORGE SIBLEY,
Chief Engineer.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY;
Chief Engineer's Office,
Allahabad, 5th September 1862.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY, NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

BENARES DISTRICT.

Progress Report of Plate-laying for the Month ending 31st August 1862.

STATIONS.	Total distance miles.	Linked in miles.	Completed miles.	REMARKS.
Kurumnassa River to Guhmer Station ...	4. 13	4. 13	4. 13	
Guhmer Station to Dildarnuggur Station .	9. 79	9. 79	9. 79	
Dildarnuggur Station to Terminal Station	8. '43	8. '43	8. 43	
Terminal Station to Sukuldeah Station ...	16. 17	15. 05	14. 41	4½ Miles not ballasted. Ballast being red.
Sukuldeah Station to Mogulsurai Junction	11. 33	44. 93	7. 53	
Mogulsurai Junction to Benares Terminus	6. 13	.....	.....
	55. 98	44. 93	44. 29	
Sidings ...	6. 95	1. 15	78	Points and crossings just received.
Total ...	62. 93	46. 08	45. 07	

CHIEF ENGINEER'S OFFICE; }
Allahabad, }
The 6th September 1862. }(Sd.) GEORGE SIBLEY,
Chief Engineer.



SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1862.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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Government of Bengal.

Sale of unassessed Waste Lands, and the redemption of the Revenue of such Lands already granted for a term of years.

From J. D. GORDON, Esq., Officiating Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal, to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue,—(No. 377T., dated the 30th August 1862.)

I AM directed by the Lieutenant-Governor to forward, for the information of the Board of Revenue, copy of the "Rules for the sale of unassessed waste lands, and for the redemption of such lands already granted for a term of years," which have been approved and promulgated by the Lieutenant-Governor under the instructions contained in paragraph 2 of the letter No. 4208, dated 15th instant, from the Secretary to the Government of India, in the Home Department, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of 16th August, together with the Despatch from the Secretary of State, regarding the sale of waste lands and the redemption of the land revenue.

2. In preparing these Rules the Lieutenant-Governor has had the advantage of referring to the draft Rules of Procedure which the Board submitted to the late Lieutenant-Governor with your letter No. 914 of 28th December, in conformity with paragraph 20 of the Resolution of the Supreme Government, dated 17th October 1861. Those Rules of Procedure had been revised by Sir J. P. Grant, and forwarded for the sanction of the Supreme Government. With the assistance of these documents the Lieutenant-Governor has now drawn up a new set of Rules in which the amendments and modifications prescribed by the Despatch of the Secretary of State have been introduced. These Rules will be

immediately published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, and the Board are requested to issue them as quickly as possible in the form of a Circular, with such supplementary instructions for the guidance of public Officers as may appear to be necessary.

3. The Lieutenant-Governor desires to draw the attention of the Board to the following points in the Rules which are either new in themselves, or require further action to be taken by the Board.

4. In Rule 2 it is provided that if, for special reasons in particular localities, a lower maximum area than 3000 acres should be determined upon it will be duly notified hereafter. This has reference to lands other than those to be reserved under Rule 22, which, from their vicinity to Stations, or other peculiar local circumstances, it may be desirable to dispose of in smaller lots. A list of any sites coming under this description should be prepared by the Board for notification hereafter.

5. In Rule 3 it will be seen that survey and demarcation are held in conformity with the views of the Secretary of State to be the first essential preliminary, and no lot can be advertised for sale until the process of survey and demarcation is complete. This Rule, the Board will observe, renders it imperatively necessary that a competent Surveyor should be at once appointed in each District where applications are made for tracts of unsurveyed lands.

6. In Rule 7 power is given to the Collector to postpone the sale of any lot if he deems it necessary to do so. Such a contingency might arise where any delay had occurred to prevent the adjudication of claims preferred to the lot before the day originally fixed for sale. But the sale should always be held, if possible, on the day first advertised, and if postponed, due notice should be given of the day on which it will actually take place. A form of advertisement should be prepared and circulated by the Board.

7. A draft of the Deed of Conveyance to which Rule 9 refers should be prepared by the Government Solicitor in communication with the Board, and circulated to the several Collectors for their use and guidance. In all cases where only one-tenth of the purchase money is paid the Deed should provide for the hypothecation and sale of the lot in case of failure to pay the full value in ten years as provided in Rule 15. In the preparation of this Deed due attention must be given to the principles laid down in paragraphs 11, 12, 13, 14, and 15 of the Resolution of the Governor General in Council, dated 17th October 1861, and to the several points mentioned in the Rules. It should be expressly stipulated that a strip of land, twenty feet in width, shall be reserved as a towing path along each bank of every navigable river or stream.

8. Rules 11 and 12 provide for the interference of the Commissioner of the Division in cases where any claim to a right in the land is established by a third party. In respect to Darjeeling the Board of Revenue will exercise the power which is vested in the Divisional Commissioners elsewhere.

9. Rule 17 provides that the ordinary upset price shall be 2 Rupees 8 annas an acre, no deduction being made on any account from the total area of the lot. There will not be many cases in which it will be necessary to raise the upset price to the maximum of 10 Rupees an acre, as such, specially valuable land, would doubtless find its true value at public auction. But the power of raising the upset price to 10 Rupees an acre should be maintained for the protection of the interests of Government.

10. In Rule 19 the conditions are laid down on which grants of waste land made under previously existing Rules may be redeemed. The Board are requested to explain to Collectors the Rule for calculating the present value of such grants, subject to the limitations laid down. Illustrations of the mode of calculation would be most instructive to the Local Officers.

11. The Board are requested to submit, for the information of the Government, a Quarterly Statement, commencing from 1st September, of all transactions which are reported to them under Rule 20.

12. A list of the lands in each District, which it is proposed to reserve altogether from sale for the purposes specified in Rule 22, should be obtained by the Board from the Local Authorities without any delay, and, after careful revision of the whole, these lists should be combined by the Board in one general list, and submitted, with their remarks, for approval and publication.

13. Rule 23 has reference to those applications which were made on the faith of the Resolution of the Governor General in Council, dated 17th October 1861. As such applications form a class of cases which must be dealt with separately on their own merits, and in accordance with the terms of the Resolution, so far as is consistent with Law and a due regard for public interests, it is not desirable to enter into further discussion regarding them here. A special Report on them must be prepared as soon as possible in accordance with the 76th paragraph of the Despatch of the Secretary of State.

14. The Lieutenant-Governor will now briefly notice two of the points raised in your letter No. 914 of 28th December 1861, to which reference has been already made in the 2nd paragraph of this letter.

15. It appears to the Lieutenant-Governor that the Register proposed by the Board in their draft Rule No. 2 should be prepared by the Collectors for their own use and information, as well for the information of intending applicants who may all be allowed to have access to it. But it is not necessary that the Rules should provide for the compilation of such a Register. The form of the Register should be the same as that of the report of sales made to the Board: the Report in fact might be in the form of an Extract from the Register. With regard to the question whether one individual may purchase more than one lot of 3,000 acres in adjacent localities, it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor that there is nothing to prevent such a contingency. The spirit of public competition will suffice to keep any such speculative purchases within their due limits.

16. The Board will observe that the Clause in the Rules which provides for the redemption of prospective revenue in grants of waste land already made does not apply to the case of grants made under the old Darjeeling Rules, these grants being in fact not grants, but sales of land at an upset price of Rupees 10 an acre.

NOTIFICATION.

Sylhet, 30th August 1862.

The following Rules for the sale of unassessed waste lands, and for the redemption of the revenue of such lands already granted for a term of years, in the Lieutenant-Governorship of Bengal, are published for general information:—

Rule 1.—All unassessed waste lands in which no right of proprietorship or exclusive occupancy is known to exist, or to have existed and to be capable of revival, are available for purchase under these Rules, unless specially reserved under Rule 21.

2. No greater quantity of land than three thousand acres shall be sold in one lot except with the express sanction of the Government. If for special reasons, in particular localities, a lower maximum area than three thousand acres should be determined upon, it will be duly notified hereafter.

3. Every lot shall be compact and shall include no more than one tract of land in a ring fence; and when the land touches a Public Road or a Navigable River, the length of the Road or River frontage shall not exceed one-half the depth of the lot. No lot will be sold unless it has been previously surveyed and demarcated, or until it shall have been surveyed and demarcated in consequence of an application for purchase. The Survey need only be in sufficient detail to ensure the ready identification of the boundaries of the lot, and to ascertain its gross area. If on completion of the Survey it shall appear that the area of the lot applied for exceeds the prescribed maximum the excess shall be excluded.

4. Applications for the purchase of waste land shall be made to the Collector of the District, and every application shall contain the following particulars:—

1st.—The estimated area of the land applied for.
2nd.—The situation of the land and the boundaries as accurately as can be ascertained.